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## Arafat Opposition In PLO Sharpens

His Mandate May Be Restricted  
At Meeting of Aides Next Week

By Jonathan C. Randal

Washington Post Staff Writer

DAMASCUS — His gaffe sparked by Israel's invasion of Lebanon and his olive branch yielded by Arab-world squabbling, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, is facing the fiercest opposition to date from within his own ranks.

With his leadership position up for renewal in a week at a meeting in Algiers of the Palestine National Council, the PLO's parliament in exile, Mr. Arafat has little to show for his efforts to negotiate with Jordan, to avoid outright rejection of President Ronald Reagan's peace plan and to renew ties with an Egypt still suspect because of its separate peace with Israel.

Even after the Beirut defeat last week with his close allies inside the

group with a difficult alternative: either to accept the king's offer, considered tantamount to scuttling the PLO's dreams, or to reject this "last chance," knowing that Israel was doubling the number of Jewish settlers on the West Bank.

With the talks between Israel and Lebanon showing little movement, there seems little prospect of a withdrawal agreement before Feb. 14, when Mr. Arafat convenes the National Council.

Leading Mr. Arafat's detractors are the Syrians, who fear that any improvement of PLO ties with Jordan, Egypt and the United States would necessarily be bought at the cost of their own greater isolation.

Weekly during the past month, Syrian ministers have accused Mr. Arafat, accusing him of violating the PLO's rules and regulations.

His critics inside the PLO include not only members of the three overtly pro-Syrian groups, but also the radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, led by George Habbash, and Nayef Hawatmeh's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Even a significant minority within Mr. Arafat's own el-Fatah, especially the left wing led by Nimr Saleh, and Mr. Arafat's second in command, Khalil Wazir, better known as Abu Jihad, have been outspoken in denouncing his moderation in dealing with Jordan, Egypt and the United States.

But observers expect Mr. Arafat to emerge from the Algiers meeting with a new, much-limited mandate, hemmed in by friends and foes in his efforts to negotiate a settlement.

The latest blow to his efforts to salvage some diplomatic gain from the ruins of the PLO's military defeat in Lebanon has been administered by the United States.

Just before Christmas, Washington had set into motion a series of delicately synchronized deadlines designed to persuade King Hussein to bring Jordan into the peace negotiations outlined by Mr. Reagan on Sept. 1.

Diplomatic sources stressed that the success of the whole process depended on American forcefulness in bringing about the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon by mid-February. This would show a doubting Arab world that the Reagan administration meant to push ahead with the president's plan despite Israel's rejection.

With that in mind, King Hussein said on Jan. 10 that he would announce by March 1 his decision about entering the peace talks. That stand was designed to put maximum pressure on Mr. Arafat to agree to a joint negotiating delegation and a confederation with Jordan instead of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank.

Mr. Arafat, in turn, according to the diplomatic sources, was to confront the PLO parliament in Al-



**BASQUES DEMONSTRATE** — Bank employees attacks by Basque separatists. Three bank employees demonstrated Monday in Pamplona, Spain, to protest were killed in a bombing Saturday in Bilbao. Page 5.

## Bush Stresses 'Morality' of U.S. Stand

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Staff Writer

ROME — Vice President George Bush emphasized repeatedly Monday that the U.S. proposal for eliminating all nuclear medium-range missiles from Europe was "the strong moral position."

The vice president's repetition of a moral point in the debate, U.S. officials acknowledge privately, is in part an effort to counter criticism from church groups.

Although Mr. Bush has referred to a moral position in every speech and press conference in five West European countries he has visited, he did so six times Monday during a 30-minute press conference. The references were made after his meeting with Italian leaders and Pope John Paul II. Mr. Bush later used the word "moral" in describing the pope's impact on global attitudes.

Mr. Bush, in a statement before the news conference, praised the pope for his "deep moral and religious convictions, his untiring efforts on behalf of the poor throughout the world and his ef-

forts to advance peace and human rights."

He said that President Ronald Reagan's so-called "zero option" plan for eliminating all nuclear warheads in Europe was the only proposal on the negotiating table that was rooted in morality.

The vice president, who is in Europe to encourage popular support for the allied position in arms control talks with the Soviet Union, declined to say what he and the pope discussed. Vatican sources said the missile issue was mentioned.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has adopted the "zero option," under which all 600 or so Soviet missiles deployed or aimed at Western Europe would have to be dismantled in return for the West's forgoing the deployment of 572 new missiles in Europe beginning in December. The missiles are intended to counter Soviet might.

The potential Western deployment, however, has come under sharp attack from church groups in West Germany, Britain and the Netherlands, and from some American Roman Catholic bishops, who issued a pastoral letter on the subject. The pope, however, has neither endorsed nor rejected the letter, and while he supports disarmament, he has spoken of it as being best achieved by negotiations and in a balanced fashion.

Every speech that Mr. Bush has made has included first an official dedication to the zero option plan and then the pledge that the United States will consider any serious counterproposal by Russia.

As for his role as a reporter to Mr. Reagan on European attitudes, officials close to Mr. Bush say the vice president rarely steps beyond official positions developed by the government. But in the case of the European-based missiles he is now probably the single official with the freshest exposure to the problem.

Thus, some sources close to him believe he will provide advice to Mr. Reagan when he gets back to Washington on Feb. 10.

The shift that seems under way

is that Washington, while continuing to support Mr. Reagan's zero option plan as a final goal, is taking more seriously the possibility of an interim step.

This is what European leaders have been telling Mr. Bush and what they are suggesting in public. The allied leaders say "zero option" is the best solution but should not be interpreted as an "all or nothing" offer.

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## Reagan Accuses Israel Of Delaying Its Pullout

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Monday that Israel was unnecessarily delaying its withdrawal from Lebanon and accused the Israelis of neglecting the "certain moral point" of the Beirut government's own wishes by remaining.

By refusing to heed Lebanon's request that all foreign troops withdraw, Mr. Reagan said, Israel is "technically in the position of an occupying force."

In a television interview, the president, while reflecting previous administration policy over Lebanon, used some of his strongest language to date in discussing the Israeli position.

In earlier comments about the use of foreign troops in Lebanon, Mr. Reagan was careful to mention the forces of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Syria, which are stationed in the northern areas. In his comments Monday, he made no mention of those troops, which he also wants withdrawn.

Israel's refusal to remove its troops from Lebanon since the June 6 invasion has increasingly frustrated the administration's attempts at settling the conflict and at bringing Arab nations into the Middle East peace process.

The president, reflecting that frustration, said "the Arab nations are holding back and are reluctant" to take part without a "gesture of good will" by Israel in the form of a troop withdrawal.

Observing that "one of the big contentions is the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon," Mr. Reagan said: "Israel is delaying, we believe, unnecessarily in that."

He pointed out that Philip C. Habib, his special Middle East envoy, is returning to the region with a U.S. proposal, but he did not give any details. Mr. Habib was in Rome to meet with Italian officials and Vice President George Bush.

"I think that there's a certain moral point that we think the Israelis are neglecting or not observing," the president said. "And that is the new government of Lebanon, after all these years of revolution and upheaval, has asked all the foreign forces to leave."

"For them not to leave now puts them technically in the position of an occupying force, that they are there by force in this country that has said to them, 'We now want you to depart.'"

The president said the United

States would continue to press for a Middle East peace, "but we don't believe that we can move to the actual peace negotiations in the Middle East until the Lebanon situation is clearer."

**Inquiry Report Tuesday**

Reuters reported from Jerusalem that the findings of Israel's state inquiry commission on the deaths of hundreds of Palestinian refugees in Beirut in September will be published Tuesday morning, a commission spokesman said Monday.

The state radio said the cabinet would consider the report at a special session Tuesday and decide what action to take.

## EC Plan Asserts Wealthy Nations Must Pay More

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — European Community executives proposed Monday a new EC financing system to make each country contribute according to its ability. They also asked for a dramatic increase in funds available for joint programs.

The European Commission sent the proposals to member countries and to the European Parliament in an effort to end a four-year dispute over funding for the 10-nation community.

The key proposal calls for lifting a limit of 1 percent on member-state Value Added Tax contributions, the main source of revenue for the EC's annual budget of 21 billion ECUs (\$20 billion).

"The commission recognizes the severe economic constraints facing all its member states," a commission report said. But it added: "The community is already living in the shadow of the exhaustion of its current financial resources."

The commission did not say how much more VAT the EC would take from its member states or list how much each country would pay. It suggested, however, that the most equitable system would be to use a country's per capita gross national product to determine how much it contributes. Thus, richer countries would pay more than their poorer neighbors.

"It would mean that those member states with an above average wealth would have an increased requirement for revenue contribution, whereas less prosperous member states would be relieved," the report said.

Pressure to reorganize the EC's finances has been strongest in Britain, which says that it contributes hundreds of millions of pounds more to the EC than it receives in benefits.

Agriculture programs take two-thirds of the budget, but Britain, which is relatively more urbanized than other community member states, receives less benefit from the outlays than its richer partners. Although Britain is one of the poorest members of the community, it is the second largest contributor to community finances after West Germany.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Britain's chancellor of the exchequer, urged the European Parliament, while studying the proposals, to approve a stop-gap 1983 refund of 1.09 billion ECUs for Britain. Vote on the rebates are scheduled in Parliament later this week.

The European Parliament also is to debate the commission's long-term proposals. France and West Germany have long been on record against any increase in the VAT ceiling and France has been critical of attempts to impose a "means test" on contributions.

In its report, the commission said that the VAT increase is needed to fund poverty programs, social benefits, and industrial innovation — all efforts to help end the recession.

Change in the VAT rate would have little or no effect on individual taxpayers. It would only affect the amount of VAT sent by each country to the EC.

The commission rejected proposals to increase its revenues by more direct means, such as taxes on cigarettes, alcohol, corporations or income.

The report suggested that, when unused agriculture subsidies are left over after a budgetary year, that they be kept in a reserve to cover years when extra money is needed. Such a situation arose in 1981, when farm market conditions resulted in a 1-billion ECU budget surplus.

**EC Investment Fund**

The European Community's finance ministers agreed Monday to set up a new \$3-billion fund to boost investment in the Common Market. Reuters reported.

Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg of West Germany said at a news conference that the cash would be used mainly to finance infrastructure and energy plans, and to encourage small- and medium-sized companies to invest.

The fund marks the third stage of what is known as the new community instrument, which has already handed out nearly \$2 billion in loans during the past few years.

Mr. Stoltenberg said that the European Commission would seek to release \$1.5 billion from the new fund next month.

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**George P. Shultz**, continuing his Asian tour, told the South Korean government that the Reagan administration would try to boost military aid. Page 2.

**Kuwait** will soon become the first Arab oil exporter with direct retail links to consumers of its oil. Page 11.

**Japan** will not extend its curbs on car exports to the United States beyond three years, a senior trade official said in Tokyo. Page 9.

**WEDNESDAY:** David A. Stockman, the Reagan budget officer who fell from grace for his disclosures about the administration, is now more subdued — and more sophisticated — about influencing the president. An article on the *Insights* Page examines the new Stockman.



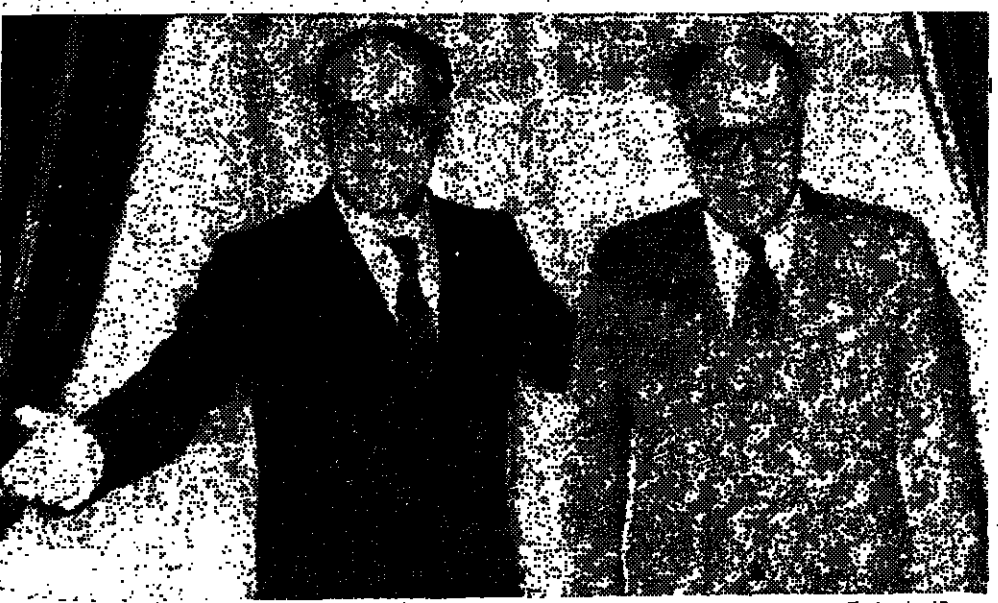
**John Glenn** is planning a 50-state U.S. presidential drive. Page 3.

## Arafat Has Discussion With Jordan's Hussein

Reuters

AMMAN, Jordan — Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, met with King Hussein Monday for talks before a PLO meeting in Algiers next week.

Jordanian officials announced the meeting but declined to give details of what was discussed. PLO officials would say only that the talks were a continuation of earlier discussions.



**Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo** of Italy, left, escorted Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, before their talks Monday in Rome. In Beirut, Israel announced that a cease-fire pact had been reached between Druze and Christian militias.

## U.S. State Universities Raising Entry Criteria

Trend Reflects Dissatisfaction With a Decade of Loosened Standards

By Gene I. Macroff

New York Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK — State universities across the United States are raising admission requirements and many are stiffening standards for high school diplomas to emphasize stronger preparation for college.

The trend, mainly affecting high school students headed for college, reverses more than a decade of loosened standards. It is expected to make it harder for students without proper academic background to get into some state universities, many of which are shifting away from open admissions policies.

The movement is a reaction to widespread public dissatisfaction with the general achievement levels of high school graduates. Many educators say the graduates are not ready for either college or jobs.

Officials say the economy can no longer absorb those who are poorly trained and that money problems at state universities are forcing them to concentrate on those most likely to succeed.

"The higher expectations for incoming freshmen reflect society's demands for greater emphasis on mathematics, science, foreign language and English classes," said Scott Thompson, executive director of the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

A survey by the principals' association found that 27 states had recently tightened or were moving toward toughening public college admission standards, high school course requirements or both.

Among the states where changes were being made or considered are Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Arizona and Texas. No state effort is being made in New York to raise high school graduation standards.

The increased concern with academic preparation for college seems to mark the start of a new era. In the mid-1960s to early 1970s, when high school and college students rebelled against everything from dress codes to curriculum requirements, schools eased requirements and educators promoted open access to higher education.

In the process, some educators now say, many colleges lost a clear sense of their mission and stopped providing leadership to secondary schools, where students found that any combination of courses could get them into college.

"I have a hard time getting students to stay with the more difficult subjects because they feel that they don't really need them," said Bernard Shapiro, principal of Harding High School in Bridgeport, Connecticut. "The institutions that should have re-

forced us in requiring these courses were themselves the first to back away from maintaining standards, and by this I mean the state colleges and universities."

As standards rise, however, there is concern about what the change will mean to students who cannot cope with a more rigorous high school curriculum and find themselves barred from state universities.

Competition is increasing for spaces in the leading state universities, partly because their lower tuition costs are attracting more students who might have gone to private schools.

Just how selective the state universities become will be affected by such unpredictable factors as the economy, the availability of student aid and the effect of the expected decline in the number of high school graduates this decade.

Those who meet the tougher standards should still be able to get into good schools since more of the smaller and less well-known, but expensive, private colleges are abandoning selectivity as they search desperately for students.

And public, two-year community colleges, for the most part, are still accepting all high school graduates for whom they have space.

In any event, experts believe the new stress on educational quality is

firmly in place and will increasingly affect the high schools, putting even greater pressures on the schools to address the shortage of mathematics and science teachers.

Some state schools have already put students on notice that precious resources can no longer be diverted to bringing them up to college levels in such basics as reading and mathematics.

The University of Utah has announced that within three years it will no longer offer remedial courses on campus. Students will have to take the classes at off-campus sites for an extra fee and will receive no academic credit.

In California, which, like Connecticut, has virtually no specific course requirements for a high school diploma, public colleges and universities have set stiffer requirements to take effect in the mid-1980s that will compel high school pupils to become better prepared for college.

Universities elsewhere are dealing with standards by demanding not only that students take specific courses in high school, but that they have higher scores on entrance examinations and better grades. Such moves raise questions about access and the degree to which the major public university in each state ought to remain open to all.

## Iran Launches 'Final' Offensive But Iraq Says It Crushed Attack

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Iran said Monday that it had launched its biggest offensive since the war with Iraq began more than two years ago. Tehran said it had retaken 100 square miles (260 square kilometers) of territory, but Iraq said that the Iranian attack was "completely crushed."

Iran said it had begun what it called a final offensive that "destroyed the combat capability" of Iraq's army. The official news agency said that the offensive "liberated" Iranian territory held by Iraq, captured three Iraqi border posts and pushed into Iraq on the southern sector of the front.

An Iraqi military communiqué disputed the Iranian version of the attack. The statement, carried by the official Iraqi news agency, said, "None of the attackers survived except those who fled the battlefield or who fell captive." It added that "the enemy was not able to hold a single inch of territory."

Iraqi government leaders, who had been anticipating the offensive, said that Iran had massed about 150,000 troops to launch the attack. But a Saudi newspaper said during the weekend that Iran had massed a million troops in the southern sector of the front. It said the offensive was aimed at cutting the Baghdad-Basra highway.

It was not possible to obtain in-

dependent verification of the claims. Foreign reporters seldom have been allowed to visit the battlefronts since Iraq invaded Iran in September 1980 in an attempt to seize the Iranian east coast of the Shatt-al-Arab estuary, Iraq's only waterway to the Gulf.

The Iranian news agency quoted Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker

of the Iranian parliament, as saying, "The people expect this offensive to be the final military operation that will determine the final destiny of the region."

Mr. Rafsanjani is the representative of Iran's supreme ruler, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, on Iran's Supreme Defense Council. The battle was launched a few days before the fourth anniversary of the revolution that overthrew Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

The Iranian news agency said that the Iranian territory in the southern region of Fakh was recaptured. It said the offensive resulted "in the smashing of a great amount of enemy equipment and the destruction of the combat capability" of the Iraqi army.

Fakh is on the border 38 miles (61 kilometers) northeast of the Iraqi town of Al Amara, an important junction on the main highway linking Baghdad with the southern port of Basra.

The Iranian news agency report said that Iranian forces also recaptured the Iranian border posts of Subheh, Safariyeh and Rashidiyeh. They also crossed the border into Iraq to seize the Iraqi border posts of Safariyeh, Vehab and Karamah, it said.

The agency said the armed forces and the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, assisted by local tribes and "countless volunteers," took part in the offensive.

## Bombs Damage French Offices

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Two explosions severely damaged the French Embassy and an Air France office Sunday night. No one has claimed responsibility for the attacks and the police said they had few clues.

A woman outside the Air France office was slightly hurt by flying glass. Several nearby buildings were also damaged.

Interior Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb said Monday that the police had tightened security around all French buildings in Brussels.

The police said they believed the blasts were caused by TNT charges wrapped in plastic bags and placed outside the two buildings, which are about a kilometer (half a mile) apart. They went off within minutes of each other.



# In China's Harsh Criticism, U.S. Finds 'Positive Things'

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

SEOUL — Despite some tough language in China's official commentary on U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz's four-day visit to Beijing, there seems to be considerable agreement by American and Chinese officials on what Mr. Shultz did and did not accomplish there.

In interpreting the results of the Shultz trip, however, both sides appear to be practicing what one of Mr. Shultz's aides called "half-full, half-empty diplomacy." What the aide meant Monday was that Beijing persists in seeing the same "cup" of relations as half empty that Washington sees as half full.

The commentary by the news agency Xinhua said that Mr. Shultz's visit had helped Chinese-

American relations "to some extent," but added that unless the Taiwan issue was resolved "mutual trust between China and the United States is out of the question."

The initial American reaction to the commentary was one of relief

## NEWS ANALYSIS

that China had not closed the door to improved relations and was less negative than some early news accounts suggested.

One aide said: "We don't see anything startling. In fact, there are some positive things in it."

Such an assessment was in keeping with the general U.S. approach to Chinese relations. Every secretary of state leaving China after a trip has described the results more positively than have the Chinese.

Cyrus R. Vance said in 1977 that

some progress had been achieved, only to have the Chinese call the visit a failure. Alexander M. Haig Jr. was exuberant 1981 about moves in the strategic field, only to have the Chinese lash out at the Reagan administration and to suspend military contacts.

Mr. Shultz has limited his claims of success to both sides' achievement of a better understanding of each other's position, more mutual trust and a laying of groundwork for closer ties. He specifically did not assert any breakthroughs on Taiwan or anything else.

Much of what the Xinhua commentary contained meshed with what the Americans were saying about the visit, too.

Mr. Shultz's aides made the following points:

• The two sides agreed that the visit improved relations "to some extent" by allowing a full airing of differences.

• Xinhua said the two countries were "close in their analyses of the current international situation, as well as in their views on the issues of Afghanistan, Kampuchea [Cambodia] and arms control."

That marked the first time that Beijing had said publicly that it agreed with Washington on arms control matters.

• Xinhua did not take issue with two developments made public by Mr. Shultz: that the two sides had agreed to hold talks on ways of bringing about closer military relations and that Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang had agreed to visit the United States.

• Even though the Chinese raised the Taiwan issue repeatedly with Mr. Shultz, Xinhua quoted Mr. Shultz correctly as saying that

he and President Ronald Reagan fully intended to live up to the August 1982 communiqué calling for phased-out arms sales to Taiwan.

The commentary went on to list some alleged violations of agreements on Taiwan, such as U.S. officials attending Taiwan receptions in Washington.

"Obviously, the point they are making is that Taiwan is a problem in relations," one American said. "We know that."

What is unknown is whether the Chinese will seek to focus so heavily on Taiwan and such problems as licenses to buy certain advanced technology that relations will be prevented from developing further.

Mr. Shultz and his aides insist that the Chinese made it clear they wanted to advance the relations, even though differences persisted.

His hope is that Zhang Wenjin, the new Chinese ambassador to the United States, will become involved in such matters as licensing problems for exports and can appreciate the political realities that make it difficult for any U.S. administration to renounce the Taiwan Relations Act, which obliges the United States to provide for the defense of Taiwan.

The Americans assume that the Chinese harp on the differences to make clear they remain independent in their foreign policy — something crucial to their relations with the Soviet Union and the Third World.

Moreover, U.S. officials say, the Chinese may feel that by stressing the problems they can bring pressure on Washington to make compromises.

## Shultz Says More Aid For Seoul to Be Asked

Reuters

SEOUL — U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz traveled Monday to the demilitarized zone between North and South Korea and told the Seoul government that the Reagan administration would try to increase military aid to South Korea.

Mr. Shultz, who arrived in Seoul on Sunday on the third leg of an Asian tour, emphasized the U.S. security commitment to South Korea in talks with President Chun Doo Hwan and other officials.

But a U.S. spokesman said Mr. Shultz had found officials upset by congressional cuts in South Korean military aid for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1. The aid was reduced from \$210 million to \$140 million, Mr. Shultz, the spokesman said, told the Koreans that the administration was sending a supplementary aid request to Congress.

Before traveling to the zone, Mr. Shultz had lunch with Mr. Chun at the presidential mansion and met earlier with the foreign affairs minister, Lee Bum Suk.

His visit comes at a time of increased tension following declaration of a "semiwar" state by North Korea because of large-scale military exercises by American and South Korean forces.

John Hughes, a State Department spokesman, said that Mr. Shultz had expressed to Mr. Chun an appreciation for progress made in human rights. The Korean leader announced an amnesty for 1,200 prisoners in December, after the release of a leading opposition figure, Kim Dae Jung.

■ Denial on Ziyang's U.S. Visit  
The Chinese Foreign Ministry denied Monday a White House report that Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang would visit the United States in 1983. The Associated Press reported from Beijing, and said the date would be set through diplomatic consultations.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman did not rule out 1983 for the visit but said: "It has not been decided he will go this year."

Mr. Zhao told U.S. reporters Friday that he had accepted a standing invitation by President Ronald Reagan to visit the United States but that the date had not yet been fixed.

A White House statement said Saturday that the trip was expected to take place in June or September. A U.S. official in Washington, meanwhile, said Mr. Reagan was unlikely to visit China in this term because such a trip would offend the Nationalist Chinese of Taiwan.



WARSAW GREETING — The Roman Catholic Primate of Poland, Jozef Glemp, was welcomed back home Monday after Vatican ceremonies elevating him to cardinal. Church sources say the step strengthens the role of the Polish church before Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland, set for June 18.

## Marcos Orders Troop Buildup

The Associated Press

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos on Monday ordered more troops and heavy armaments sent to Mindanao Island in a move to counter stepped-up Communist-rebel attacks, the presidential palace announced.

The palace said Mr. Marcos also ordered the deployment of "crack, battle-tested" military commanders

in the northern and eastern regions of the southern island after guerrilla raids that left 30 soldiers and civilians dead and 30 wounded.

The guerrillas, belonging to the New People's Army, reportedly suffered eight dead. The group is the military arm of the banned Communist Party. Neither the military nor the palace disclosed the number of troops involved.

## Christians and Druze Sign a Cease-Fire Pact

By Thomas L. Friedman  
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The Israeli Army announced Monday that it had brought about a written peace agreement between Druze and Christian gunmen who have been fighting for control of Lebanon's Israeli-occupied central mountains for the last 14 weeks.

Brigadier General Amnon Lipkin, the commander of Israeli forces in Lebanon's central Chuf mountains, southeast of Beirut, disclosed the cease-fire accord during a surprise visit to the seaside hotel in Khaldé, where Israeli, American and Lebanese negotiators were holding the 13th round of their withdrawal talks.

Despite the peace accord, which was signed by representatives of the Druze Popular Socialist Party militia and Israeli officers, isolated artillery duels continued to rage in the Chuf into the evening.

The state-run Beirut Radio said Druze warriors in the village of Al-tat, 10 miles (16 kilometers) southeast of Beirut, were trading salutes with Christian militiamen in the adjacent village of Souk al-Gharb, although elsewhere the cease-fire appeared to be holding.

The fighting between Druze and Christian militiamen for control of turf in the Chuf, an area they have contested for more than a century, is awkward for the Israelis, who ostensibly control the area as the occupying army.

Israel has arranged at least three cease-fires previously, but none of them involved written agreements countermanded by the Israeli military command.

Brigadier General Lipkin said the agreement signed by representatives of both militias called for a prompt cease-fire, the removal of roadblocks, the dismantling of military positions, the withdrawal of gunmen from urban areas and the immediate exchange of dozens of hostages being held by each side.

If the agreement is not honored, the Israeli commander said, "we will have to act and react to those parties who won't fulfill the agreement."

The cease-fire accord followed a major defeat by the Christian Phalangist militia in the mountain war.

In one of the heaviest battles since the fighting between the two religious groups erupted in September, Druze militiamen managed to rout the Phalangists from Aley, the strategic hilltop town located 10 miles southeast of Beirut.

The situation in the Chuf tended to overshadow the withdrawal negotiations in Khaldé, which Lebanese sources said had made no serious progress, once again. All parties appear to be marking time until the U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Habib, returns to the Middle East on Tuesday.

Mr. Habib arrived Monday in Rome for consultations with Italian officials on peace-keeping efforts in Lebanon, United Press International reported. Italy is a member of the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut, along with France, Britain and the United States.

## OSU Panel Will Meet On Namibian Talks

United Press International

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — The liberation committee of the Organization of African Unity has scheduled a three-day meeting in Arusha, in northern Tanzania, Foreign Minister Salim A. Salim said Monday.

Mr. Salim said the meeting, to begin Thursday, was called to discuss the stalled talks on independence for the South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, which is controlled by South Africa. Thus far, the foreign ministers of Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Zambia and Cameroon have confirmed that they will attend, he said.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 258 Reported Killed in Salvador

SAN SALVADOR (NYT) — Monsignor Arturo Rivera y Damas, acting archbishop of El Salvador, says that his office has counted 258 persons were killed in fighting in the country last week and many of the deaths were the result of "indiscriminate bombing" by Salvadoran Air Force.

Most of the deaths, the monsignor said Sunday, occurred in the city of San Salvador, in the southern province of Usulután. The rebels, he said, killed 27 soldiers and four civilians, and paramilitary forces were responsible for the deaths of 37 civilians.

He also called for a truce in the three-year civil war in honor of the visit March 6 of Pope John Paul II.

### Paraguayan Ruler Wins 7th Term

ASUNCION, Paraguay (AP) — General Alfredo Stroessner has won seventh straight five-year term as president of Paraguay, receiving 90 percent of the more than 1.1 million votes cast.

The general's two chief rivals charged irregularities in the voting, but ruled out any challenge as pointless.

General Stroessner has ruled Paraguay for 29 years, and his Colorado Party's alliance with the armed forces has proved an unassailable base since he assumed power in a military coup. During his rule, virtually all constitutional rights have been suspended.

### Heart Recipient Improving

NEW YORK (NYT) — Almost three weeks after a setback that required surgery to stop a severe nosebleed, Dr. Barney B. Clark, the artificial heart recipient, seems to be firmly back on the trail to recovery, according to an official of the University of Utah Medical Center.

Dr. Clark "has really started to turn the corner just in terms of nonspecific things, mostly muscle strength," Dr. Chase N. Peterson, president for health sciences, said in a telephone interview.

The 62-year-old retired dentist has walked many steps with the help of a walker. Dr. Peterson said, and at times has been able to support his weight by himself.

### Man Acquitted in Judge's Murder

JACKSONVILLE, Florida (AP) — A federal jury acquitted Judge Chagra on Monday of murder and conspiracy to commit murder in 1979 assassination of U.S. District Judge John H. Wood Jr., but it convicted him of two lesser charges.

Mr. Chagra was convicted of obstruction of justice and conspiracy to possess more than 1,000 pounds (450 kilograms) of marijuana. He has been accused of paying \$250,000 to Charles V. Harrelson to kill District Judge John H. Wood Jr.

Judge Wood, 63, was shot May 29, 1979, in San Antonio, Texas, day he was to have begun presiding at Mr. Chagra's drug trial. Harrelson was convicted of the murder Dec. 14. Mr. Chagra's trial moved to Jacksonville because of wide publicity about the case in Texas.

### Cosmos Reactor Falls Harmlessly

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — The nuclear power reactor of a Soviet reconnaissance satellite that broke up in space, falling into the atmosphere over the South Atlantic Ocean about 1,100 miles (1,760 kilometers) east of Brazil at 11:10 GMT Monday, burned harmlessly during re-entry, the Pentagon said.

The Soviet news agency Tass also said Monday that the satellite's re-entry had re-entered the atmosphere. The debris was carrying an estimated 100 pounds (45 kilograms) of uranium.

The Pentagon statement said that "the only significant radiological danger would be from long-term exposure, hours to days, to particles of debris kept in close contact with the body. Hazards from particle ingestion are considered small."

### For the Record

WARSAW (NYT) — Lech Walesa, leader of Solidarity, the outlawed independent trade union, has been called to appear Thursday before military prosecutors in Warsaw. But a family spokesman said Mr. Walesa intended to ignore the summons because it was not signed.

LUXEMBOURG (AP) — The European Commission has brought Irish government before the European Court of Justice for allegedly violating European Community rules by discriminating against foreign 1965 Irish Land Act requires foreigners who have lived in Ireland less than seven years to get the approval to buy farmland. The EC court that discriminates against citizens of other EC countries.

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia (AP) — Twenty-three ethnic Albanians on trial here Monday on charges of trying to separate Kosovo and parts of Macedonia and Serbia from Yugoslavia.

MADRID (Reuters) — Western nations signaled Monday that they would continue to press the Soviet Union for a commitment on human rights when a meeting on détente in Europe resumes here Tuesday, 35-nation European Conference on Security and Cooperation is 27th month.

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February 9, 10 and 11, 1983 in Singapore

In the midst of an international economic crisis, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, continue to show growth rates of 5% to 7% annually.

Their rapid economic growth has led to a major increase in their imports from the United States, Japan and Europe, and ASEAN is expected to be the most rapidly growing market for the industrialized countries through the 1980's.

Abundant natural resources, an increasingly skilled and competitive labor force and political stability make the area particularly appealing to companies seeking to expand their activities internationally. Moreover, the ASEAN countries have been actively encouraging foreign investment in recent years.

The International Herald Tribune's conference on "Investment and Trade Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries" will be an unprecedented opportunity to hear and question in a single forum the government officials who are responsible for formulating the trade and investment policies of these five countries.

The delegation from each country is listed below. A spokesman from each of the three major trading partners of ASEAN — the United States, Japan and the EEC — has also been invited to participate.

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• Dr. Rachmat Subyapradja, Director General, Ministry of Agriculture	
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Please enroll the following participant in the conference to be held February 9-11, 1983 in Singapore.

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# Glenn Plans 50-State Drive for U.S. Presidency

By Martin Schram  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, plans to compete for presidential delegates in all 50 states in 1984, campaigning on the theme that as a middle-of-the-roader he is the most electable Democrat in the field, according to a 191-page strategy prepared by his chief adviser.

The document notes that while the senator's natural base is the Midwest, his greatest strength is in the South and West. This is fortunate, it says, because state contests in those regions come relatively early in 1984.

The blueprint also says that Senator Glenn should try to have Ohio's scheduled June primary held earlier, possibly opposite the Illinois or New York contests in March, to guarantee that he will have at least a big home-state victory in early days that might otherwise be troublesome.

His backers in Ohio are now looking into the possibility of

doing that, perhaps by having a presidential caucus in March while keeping the primary for other offices in June.

The document also discusses political and personal strategies that Senator Glenn should pursue. His image as a former astronaut and inaugural hero is of incalculable value in attracting crowds and news coverage, it says.

But it is crucial that Senator Glenn become known just as well for his positions on issues and that he be viewed nationally as a man of substance by people who know him now mainly as the first American to orbit the Earth.

The strategy was written by William K. White, Senator Glenn's administrative assistant in the Senate and chief of staff of his presidential campaign.

The document was made available for inspection by a Glenn campaign official at a time when Senator Glenn's presidential effort has been criticized by party professionals for being late-starting, dis-

organized, or having no organization.

Actually, the John Glenn Presidential Committee began operating in a sizable way with little notice last month in a building a few blocks from the Capitol. The Glenn committee has about 40 full-time employees, as many as the Walter F. Mondale presidential committee, which is considered by party professionals to be the best organized so far.

One theme running through Mr. White's strategy is that while Senator Glenn attracts large and enthusiastic crowds around the country, this is due largely to his career as an astronaut. The nation must get to know Mr. Glenn as well as Ohio does, he emphasizes.

In 1970, the document notes, Senator Glenn attracted huge crowds and autograph seekers in his first Ohio Democratic Senate primary campaign but was beaten by Howard M. Metzenbaum because Mr. Metzenbaum persuaded voters that Mr. Glenn was not qualified for the Senate.

In 1974, the blueprint continues, Mr. Glenn was elected to the Senate, although polls still showed some of the same concerns. In 1980, Senator Glenn won re-election overwhelmingly, and polls showed that the concern was gone.

The Glenn organization started slowly because he refused to allow campaign efforts on his behalf until he made his decision late last year to run, advisers say.

Senator Glenn has yet to raise enough money this year to qualify for federal matching funds, as have former Vice President Mondale and Senator Alan Cranston of California, even though his advisers had hoped to qualify early, knowing that politicians and the press would take this as a sign of political strength.

Glenn campaign officials say they expect to have raised enough funds in about a month to qualify for federal matching funds and that they can raise \$18 million by June, 1984.

The paper cites two overriding strategies. First, it says Senator

Glenn must persuade party pros and Democratic voters that he can beat President Ronald Reagan or any other Republican and that this is the crucial political distinction between Senator Glenn and the other Democrats.

Second, Senator Glenn must be recognized as a hard-working, loyal Democrat who has paid party dues because, after the Carter years, the party will not turn again to someone considered outside the mainstream of loyal Democrats.

Senator Glenn should lay claim to being the only middle-of-the-road Democrat in the field.

Mr. White writes that the campaign should begin early, that every primary and caucus should be entered and that Senator Glenn should build an organization in each state.

## Burger Asks Creation of A New Court Chief Justice in U.S. Criticizes Case Load

By Fred Barbash  
Washington Post Service

NEW ORLEANS — Chief Justice Warren E. Burger has asked Congress to create a new national appeals court to relieve the U.S. Supreme Court of as many as one-third of its cases.

Although the proposed panel's jurisdiction would be limited, Justice Burger said Sunday, its decisions would be binding throughout the country unless they were overruled by the Supreme Court.

The creation of such a panel would represent the most fundamental alteration of the federal judicial system in nearly a century.

Justice Burger has long complained about the Supreme Court's work load. Just last month, he criticized Congress for not acting on 75 new federal judgeships requested in 1981 by the Judicial Conference, the governing body of the federal courts.

In his annual State of the Judiciary address to the American Bar Association convention in New Orleans, Justice Burger said a dramatic court restructuring was necessary to "avoid a breakdown of the system — or of some of the justices."

In comments earlier, he used even stronger terms: "We are approaching a disaster area, not just a problem," he said. "We've got 90 to 100 cases filed every week. I have been surprised that we haven't had a breakdown of the system, to say nothing of a physical breakdown of some of the justices with the work load."

"Sixty hours a week minimum, 70 and 80 to some extent, isn't a very good diet for human beings," Justice Burger said, "especially when they get beyond 40, as most of us are now." Five of the nine justices are older than 70.

Similar ideas for a new intermediate court have been discussed since the case load problem was widely recognized a decade ago. But his address to the lawyers marked the first time that Justice Burger has put his influence behind a specific proposal.

His speech came after seven months of renewed public debate among Supreme Court justices and



Warren E. Burger

in the legal profession about the problem, which reached record proportions last year when 5,500 cases were filed.

That was the most in a single term and nearly four times the number handled by the Supreme Court 30 years ago.

The justices, generally with substantial help from their law clerks, chose about 150 of the 5,300 cases for full decisions and opinions. Under Justice Burger's proposal, from 30 to 50 of those rulings would be made by the new panel, which would form a new judicial level between the Supreme Court and the 12 U.S. circuit courts of appeal.

When two or more of those appellate courts disagreed on an issue, the panel would resolve the conflict. Justice Burger suggested it also could handle some cases involving interpretations of acts of Congress, although he was not specific.

The assumption of such proposals for intermediate courts is that the justices often grant review not because of a case's importance but to bring uniformity to the law by resolving "inter-circuit conflicts."

Critics have suggested that such a panel simply would create another layer of judicial bureaucracy, with cases finding their way to the Supreme Court just as they do now. But Justice Burger said he "would have confidence" that the panel could resolve conflicts "in such a way that the Supreme Court would not often find it necessary to grant further review."

His speech came after seven months of renewed public debate among Supreme Court justices and

## U.S. Anti-Nuclear Movement Plans To Move Into Electoral Politics

By Judith Miller  
New York Times Service

SAINT LOUIS, Missouri — Leaders of the nuclear freeze movement have endorsed an ambitious political agenda that includes seeking to elect legislators and a president in 1984 who are committed to the movement's proposals for ending the nuclear arms race.

At the end of a three-day meeting here Sunday of more than 650 people from 47 states, the delegates also voted to exert pressure on Congress to cut off funds for American testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons, while "calling upon" the Soviet Union to halt its tests as well.

This action was immediately criticized by opponents of the freeze movement. One group, the National Peace Through Strength Campaign, accused the freeze delegates of favoring unilateral action by Washington that would allow the Soviet Union to continue to expand its nuclear weapons.

The new agenda portends a major shift in substance and strategy for the movement, which advocates a mutual and verifiable halt in Soviet and American testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons.

Politically, the shift of focus means that many who have shunned partisan electoral politics will find themselves deeply enmeshed not only in lobbying Congress for legislation to carry out a freeze, but also in the next congressional and presidential campaigns.

It is not clear that the freeze campaign's efforts to advance its cause through electoral politics will be effective. Many political analysts argue that the movement has peaked. In the few instances in which it attempted to influence the outcome of political races last November, it had a marginal impact at best, the analysts said.

The delegates acknowledged that a halt in their activity had followed the elections, but many contended that interest in and enthusiasm for the freeze were now building. "People in my area are still very scared" about nuclear war, said Deloris Easdale of Kirksville, Missouri.

Before this meeting, which drew twice the number of people who attended last year's convention in Denver, most proponents of a nuclear weapons freeze had concentrated their efforts on ballot initiatives to demonstrate public support. Such resolutions have been approved by voters in 9 of 10 states, 28 of 30 counties, and 24 of 25 cities where it has appeared on the ballot. In addition, freeze resolutions were adopted at scores of New England town meetings in 1981 and 1982.

Leaders of the freeze movement decided to shift their approach when it became clear that gaining voter approval of these resolutions

was not enough to sway President Ronald Reagan and Congress.

Next month, the House is scheduled to act on another such resolution, and the delegates here voted Sunday to rally support for that vote and a Senate vote later in the spring. The fate of those proposals is considered a major test of the movement's political strength.

The delegates also endorsed several proposals that were far more specific than previous resolutions.

For example, delegates voted overwhelmingly to "oppose the deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe, which will introduce a new, qualitatively different and greater danger of nuclear war in the European theater."



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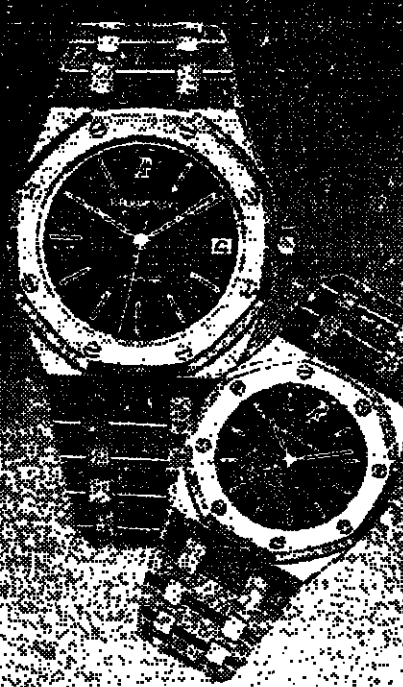
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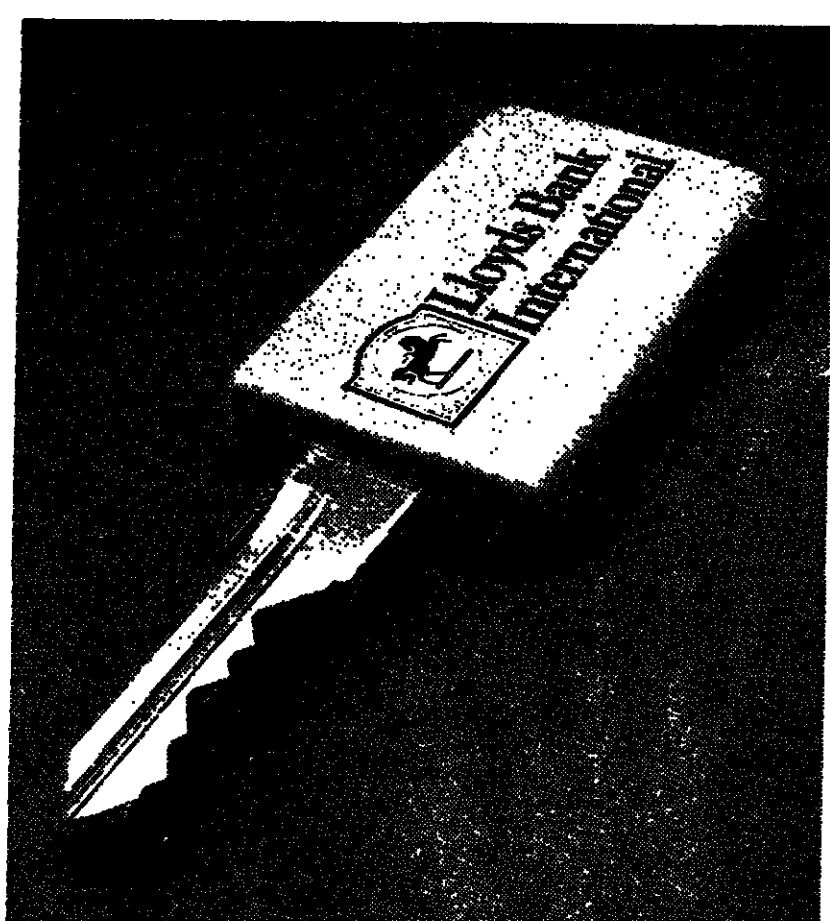
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## Briton Fined For 'Ancient' License Plates

The Associated Press  
SWINDON, England — Martin Davey, a man with a classic bent, translated his license plate 4434 MD into IV IV III IV MD.

He said he had been stopped several times since he first put the Roman numeral plates on his Triumph sedan, but it was not until three weeks ago that the police pressed charges.

In court Monday, Swindon magistrates decided Roman numerals have long since lost their place on British roads and fined Mr. Davey £20 (£31) for violating licensing regulations.

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## POW Searches in Indochina Criticized by U.S. Officials

By B. Drummond Ayres

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has become concerned that privately organized expeditions into Indochina in search of missing U.S. servicemen may upset delicate talks with Laos and Vietnam on efforts to recover the remains of Americans killed during the Vietnam War.

At least one armed expeditionary force, headed by a former U.S. Special Forces officer, entered Laos in recent months in search of Americans rumored still to be alive and held captive.

The foray was unsuccessful and has been denounced by Laos and Thailand, the country from which the expedition was mounted.

U.S. officials say that other forays have taken place and that they periodically receive rumors that more expeditions are being planned. Families of missing men report having been asked to give money for private expeditions and intelligence-gathering activities.

About 2,500 Americans are still missing from the war. U.S. officials believe that most, if not all, are dead. U.S. combat involvement in the region ended in 1973.

But the possibility that some of the men might still be alive and in prison, as refugees from Southeast Asia periodically report, has never been totally ruled out. Several years ago, when negotiations with the Laotians and Vietnamese were getting nowhere, the U.S. government reportedly sponsored its own search expedition. It returned empty-handed.

Since then, the negotiations have been more productive, according to U.S. officials. The Laotians and Vietnamese have steadily denied that any prisoners are still being held, but delegations from the United States have been received by both countries and the remains of a number of men have been returned.

The United States has no diplomatic relations with either Laos or Vietnam. "We have been making some

progress and so these private raids are counterproductive," a White House official said after learning of the recent incursion into Laos. "We've been encouraged up to now by what we've been hearing from the Laotians and, to a lesser extent, from the Vietnamese. We don't want to lose this headway. It's a delicate situation."

Laotian officials termed the latest expedition regrettable and warned that it would not help relations with the United States.

One of the main goals of the negotiations with the Laotians is to win permission for U.S. recovery experts to accompany Laotian officials on visits to several hundred sites where U.S. planes are known to have crashed during the war. About a fourth of the Americans still unaccounted for in Southeast Asia were lost in Laos.

William P. Clark, President Ronald Reagan's assistant for national security affairs, said recently that the administration was "resolutely opposed" to private across-the-border forays.

"Such actions," he said, "interfere with and damage legitimate efforts on a number of fronts. Our experience has been that such private initiatives operate with faulty or fabricated intelligence and lack even marginally adequate operational capabilities."

A Justice Department spokesman said last week that an investigation was under way to determine whether armed private expeditions in search of missing Americans were illegal.

The latest expedition into Laos took place in late November and involved several Americans and about a dozen sympathetic Laotian guerrillas. The group went in search of 120 Americans who refugees had said were being held in prison.

Shortly after crossing into Laos from Thailand, the group was fired upon. It suffered casualties and withdrew.

Ann M. Griffiths, executive director of the League of Families, says that she periodically receives reports that league members have been asked to put up money for bogus rescue expeditions or fraudulent intelligence operations.

"But mostly," she said, "what we get is well-intentioned veterans coming forward to offer their services — their lives, if necessary. They say they'll go get the missing men if only someone will come up with guns, money and solid information on where they're being held."

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Vietnamese refugees picketed a symposium about the Vietnam War at the University of Southern California campus. About 200 protesters complained the session was biased.

## A Vietnam Symposium Generates Self-Examination and a Protest

By Allan Parachini

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Ten years after the last U.S. troops left Vietnam, an assortment of veterans, journalists, and political observers came to the University of Southern California campus to re-examine the conflict.

David Halberstam, who shared a Pulitzer Prize in 1964 for his reporting from Vietnam for The New York Times, said a four-day symposium entitled "Vietnam Reconsidered: Lessons From a War" was an "act of self-examination."

He noted that, at the time, many reporters who covered the war were criticized for being "too critical" of

U.S. actions. To the contrary, he said, "We were not critical enough."

But while he and others were participating in a news conference before the formal opening of the symposium, about 200 Vietnamese refugees picketed the session, complaining that it was biased against the South Vietnamese governments that were finally deposed in 1975.

Even before its formal opening Sunday, the symposium had generated disagreement.

U.S. veterans had disrupted earlier screenings of documentary films.

Nguyen Ngoc Dung, deputy permanent representative of the pres-

ent Vietnamese government to the United Nations, who had been invited to participate, said last week that the State Department had denied her a visa for travel to Los Angeles.

Some of the persons scheduled to participate in the conference complained that they must often lecture contemporary college students on the basic historical sequence of events in Southeast Asia. But, these persons said, there was disagreement over whether Vietnam is now history or whether it is still a major aspect of current events.

"I think Vietnam is the ghost that sits down in Congress every time they debate the budget," said Harrison E. Salisbury, a former foreign correspondent and Op-Ed Page editor at The New York Times who reported from North Vietnam. "The ghost is with us every time we talk about aid to cities for instance."

"It was Vietnam that... got us into this terrible mess today," he said, referring to economic problems. "Vietnam has become a bad word."

Mr. Salisbury and Mr. Halberstam agreed, however, that there has not been much attempt made to perform a real postmortem on the war or to ponder its lessons.

Although both men said they had been frequent guests at symposia while the war was in progress, Mr. Salisbury said that he had not been to a program devoted entirely to Vietnam in the 10 years since U.S. involvement ended. Mr. Halberstam said that it had been almost as long for him.

"I hope this does not turn into exorcism," Mr. Salisbury said, "because we have to remind ourselves of what happened in Vietnam again and again and again."

He said Moscow did not call for the reduction of the French and British nuclear forces nor that they should even be examined at the Geneva talks. But it would insist that their numerical strength be taken into account, he added.

Western leaders have officially rejected similar Soviet demands, arguing that the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles should focus on only U.S. and Soviet weapons.

The West has declared that since the British and French nuclear forces are independent deterrents they cannot be included in an assessment of the NATO and Warsaw Pact power balance in Geneva.

General Chervov said Britain and France have 162 missiles that "are capable of delivering to targets 350 warheads in one launch and will be capable in a couple of years of delivering 600 nuclear warheads."

"In the final analysis it is all the same to the U.S.S.R. which Western nation the nuclear weapons belong to," the general added.

The Soviet Union has deployed more than 300 SS-20 medium-range missiles. Western analysts estimate that more than 200 SS-20s are targeted on Western Europe.

General Chervov said Moscow stood by its December offer to reduce its medium-range nuclear force to 162 missiles, the same number deployed by Britain and France.

Most Western governments have rejected the offer as insufficient and arms experts have noted that the three warheads of the Soviet SS-20 missile can be aimed separately. The French and British missiles sometimes have more than one warhead, but they cannot be aimed independently.

Although the public remains in favor of maintaining Britain's own nuclear deterrent, the polls reflect considerable opposition all across the political spectrum to forgoing control over weapons fired from British territory.

The British public does not trust President Reagan's finger on the nuclear trigger, the London Sunday Times concluded in reporting a survey last month.

## Russia Seems to Favor German Nationalism If Aimed Against U.S.

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Kremlin leaders have never fought an election campaign at home with such vigor and persistence as the one they are indirectly fighting in West Germany.

The immediate Soviet objective is obvious. If the Social Democratic challenger, Hans-Jochen Vogel, wins the March 6 balloting, the planned deployment of new U.S. nuclear arms in West Germany may be abandoned.

But what is not so obvious, perhaps, is Moscow's long-term objectives in West Germany, as revealed in recent diplomacy between the two countries.

The almost exclusive public focus on the missile question during the recent visit to West Germany by the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, has been somewhat misleading.

The extraordinary thing was that Mr. Gromyko could be in West Germany in the midst of an election campaign without arousing controversy and that his visit came at the initiative of the incumbent Christian Democratic government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

From Moscow's point of view, this reflected a qualitative change in West Germany. The essence of the Soviet effort to exploit this change was revealed by Mr. Gromyko during his Jan. 18 press conference in Bonn.

"We would like the Federal Republic of Germany," he said, "when building its relations with the Soviet Union, to display its own self, to be guided by its own interests and not to yield to foreign influence if they do not meet these interests, the interests of maintaining good relations with the Soviet Union."

That Mr. Gromyko spoke about West Germany's "self" is without precedent, particularly considering Moscow's fear of German nationalism during the first two decades after World War II.

Mr. Gromyko sought to convey Moscow's awareness of the emotional stirrings beneath the surface of West German public life that are reflected in the emergence of an anti-Soviet movement and the environmentalist party known as the Greens. The Russians view this development as being grounded in a resurgence of nationalism.

There are at least three reasons leading the Russians toward encouraging what Mr. Gromyko called West Germany's "self."

One is that Moscow sees this nationalism as adopting an anti-American sentiment. Nobody here expects a significant weakening of West German-U.S. ties. Yet the insensitivity of the Reagan administration toward West German problems has produced a perceptible change in these relations. One symbolic example is that while President John F. Kennedy was able to ban West German exports of large-diameter pipes to Russia, President Ronald Reagan was not able to impose a similar ban on the Siberian gas project.

The second reason is France.

Mr. Andropov immediately agreed, apparently to show interest in continuing close contact with the conservative pro-American camp. But the Russians are also interested in the pro-American camp.

Not only did Mr. Andropov meet Mr. Vogel for two hours more than any foreign leader far, but they also had a conversation with only one interpreter present. Mr. Vogel also met with Prime Minister Konrad Adenauer to discuss economic and diplomatic officials involved.

Once Mr. Vogel's visit was announced, Mr. Gromyko went to Bonn to task was to give a detailed account to Mr. Kohl of Moscow's position and impress upon him that the future Bonn cannot ignore concerns particularly on an such as the Pershing-2 deployment.

Mr. Gromyko's visit was a clear signal to the West German public that the Soviet Union was not only interested in the West German public but also in the West German government.

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## Schmidt Ex-Aide to Be Questioned

By Egon Franke

BONN — Egon Franke, a former Social Democratic minister for inter-German relations, said Monday he would be questioned by a parliamentary budget group on Wednesday about alleged irregularities during his 13 years in office.

Official sources said the private hearing would center on the reported disappearance of millions of Deutsche marks from a secret government fund.

The newspaper Die Welt said Monday that 5.6 million marks (\$2.3 million) from a fund used to buy the release of political detainees from East Germany had been paid out to a close aide to Mr.

Franke. It said there was no record of how the money, transferred between 1979 and 1982 to an account outside the ministry and then withdrawn by the aide in cash, was spent.

Mr. Franke, who held the portfolio until the fall of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's left-liberal government in October, confirmed that he would appear before a control commission of the parliamentary budget committee. The chief government spokesman, Dieter Stolze, said the inquiry was ordered by Mr. Franke's Christian Democratic successor, Rainer Barzel.

Mr. Franke declined comment on details of the allegations.



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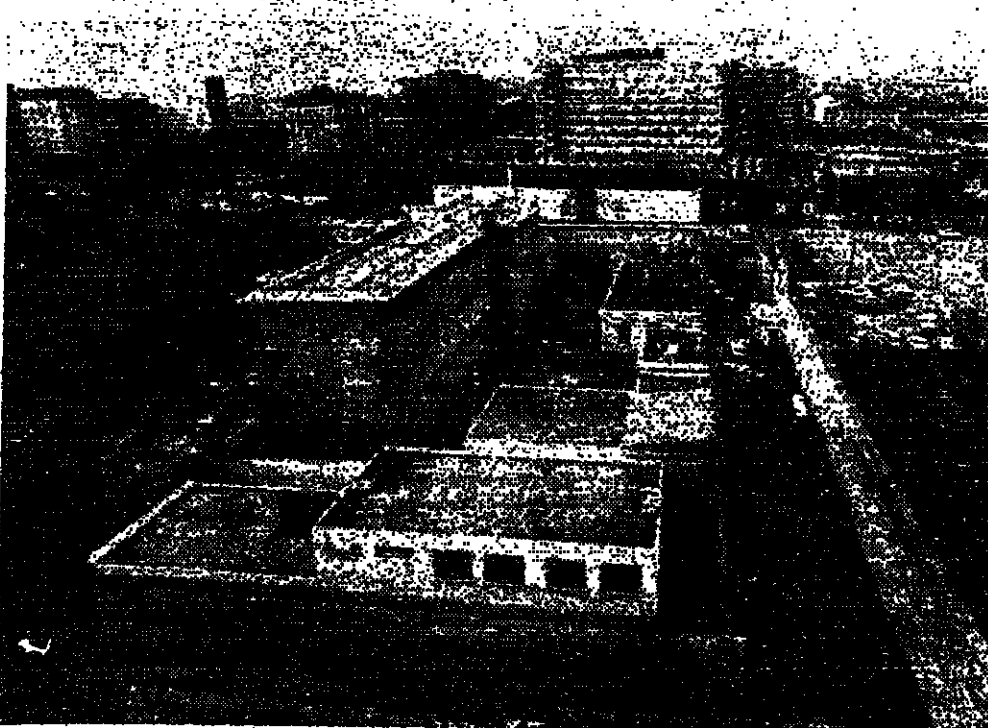
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# Barbie May Be Moved to Another Jail



Mr. Barbie is in Montluc prison, above, which was a Gestapo prison during the war.

## Basques Protest Violence by ETA Demonstrations Are Held in Region's Major Cities

**BILBAO, Spain**—Thousands of Basques demanding an end to separatist violence demonstrated in major Basque cities on Monday after four people died and eight were injured in guerrilla bombings.

The demonstrations were held as part of a protest called by political parties and unions. About 8,000 bank employees struck and many demonstrated in Vitoria, San Sebastian and Bilbao.

In Bilbao, demonstrators gathered outside the Banco de Vizcaya, where two people were killed in a bomb explosion Saturday. A third person died Monday from injuries received in the blast. Six persons were being treated for injuries. The headline military wing of ETA claimed responsibility for the bank explosion and for another attack last week in which a civil guard was

killed and two persons were injured.

All the Basque political parties except Herri Batasuna, or People's Union, a radical separatist group, demonstrated under the slogan, "ETA, no — the people united for peace."

ETA is the leading Basque separatist group. The initials stand for the words Basque Homeland and Liberty. This was the first time that ETA had been singled out in this way in a major protest organized by the Basque parties.

ETA said in a statement Sunday that it regretted the bloodshed at the bank. It said the deaths were caused because the bomb went off prematurely.

In Madrid, the Interior Ministry said Spain's director of state security, Rafael Vera, went to Paris on Monday to discuss with the French authorities the extradition of

Basque guerrillas from France. Spanish officials have frequently said that French asylum policy provides a haven for ETA guerrillas.

Basque sources said peace hopes had risen with the election of Spain's first Socialist government since the 1936-39 civil war. But an attempt at organizing peace talks that would have included Herri Batasuna broke down a week ago.

After the civil guard died last Wednesday, leaders of socialist parties and the region's ruling Basque Nationalist party said it was impossible to talk while violence continued.

[But Carlos Garaicoetxea, head of the Basque autonomous government, said Monday in Bilbao that he would try to get new peace talks underway, UPI reported.]

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

**LYONS**—Klaus Barbie, the former Nazi accused of war crimes in France, will be moved soon to another prison from the military jail in Lyons where he is accused of torturing and murdering resistance fighters during World War II, informed sources said Monday.

Reuters quoted the sources as saying that medical facilities at Montluc prison were insufficient for the long-term care of Mr. Barbie, 69.

Mr. Barbie has been locked in a cramped, bare cell at Montluc prison in central Lyons since arriving in France on Saturday after being expelled from Bolivia.

France has accused Mr. Barbie of sending 7,591 Jews and resistance fighters to concentration camps and ordering another 4,000 executed while he served as Gestapo chief in Lyons from 1942-44.

Prison authorities refused to give information about Mr. Barbie. But Reuters quoted sources as saying that a new cell had been prepared for him in the isolation wing of St. Paul prison in Lyons.

His transfer is expected to take place amid the same secrecy and intensive security that surrounded his arrival from Bolivia, where he lived for 32 years under the name Klaus Altmann.

Preparation of the case against him by an examining magistrate, Christian Riss, is expected to last a year or more.

Serge Klarsfeld, a French lawyer who with his wife, Beate, located Mr. Barbie in Bolivia in 1971, said that because Mr. Barbie has been tried and convicted twice he could not be tried on the same charges again. He said new evidence against him would have to be developed, new witnesses found.

But Mr. Klarsfeld said that should not be a major problem. There is hard evidence, he claims, linking Mr. Barbie to the execution of about 80 Jewish children aged 3 to 13.

Mr. Klarsfeld also alleged that Mr. Barbie's testimony would be more of an embarrassment to the United States than to France because of documents Mr. Klarsfeld claimed prove Mr. Barbie was recruited by the U.S. Army occupation authorities for intelligence work immediately after the war, providing information about Nazi officers active in East Germany.

Mr. Klarsfeld's claim that the U.S. authorities hired Mr. Barbie was supported by a man who said he was a U.S. counterintelligence officer after the war.

In an interview with NBC News in New York, Erhard Dabringhaus, who is now a professor of German at Wayne State University in Detroit, said Mr. Barbie was a paid informant of the U.S. government in 1948.

Mr. Barbie was taken to Montluc, a Gestapo prison and symbol of the Nazi occupation of Lyons, on the orders of Justice Minister Robert Badinter. It was at Montluc that Jean Moulin, a French resistance leader, is believed to have been tortured and killed.

Mr. Barbie, twice sentenced to death in absentia by French courts in the 1950s after he had fled Europe, has been charged with the murder, torture and illegal imprisonment of his victims.

A lawyer for Mr. Barbie was being selected by Alain de la Serrette, head of the Lyons bar.

A special guard has been placed on him in case he tries to commit suicide, the sources told Reuters.

## Spanish Drive on Moonlighting Means It's Business as Unusual

By John Darnon

**MADRID**—In Spain the title of civil servant has long been a misnomer. They are civil enough. But they rarely work.

Bureaucrats practiced moonlighting to such an extent it turned into moonlighting. It was not unusual for them to hold down two, sometimes three — and in one case, a reliable source swears, four separate jobs.

Walk into any ministry after noon, people would say, and if you found someone at his desk it was because he had been locked in for the night.

Now, with the new Socialist government in power, all this is changing.

The youthful and energetic administration of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez is trying to inject discipline, rationality and "morality" into the public sector. As a first step, it is demanding that civil servants put in a full day. They are expected to punch in and out, and even to work.

"Astounding," said a young secretary for a U.S. company. "I telephoned the Department of Motor Vehicles last week. Not only did they answer the phone, the official I needed to speak to was actually there."

The new work ethic arrived just in time for Christmas. Time was the country just sort of dropped out from mid-December to mid-January. The month was shelved by common consent, on the available understanding that there were more important things to attend to, like fiestas.

This year, it was business as usual, although the procession here Jan. 6 marking the Day of the Kings was bigger than ever, with floats, fireworks, bands, clowns, acrobats, mounted trumpeters and, of course, the three wise men themselves, leading camels piled with gifts.

But at offices there were fewer late arrivals and early departures, fewer coffee breaks, extended lunch hours and those unofficial days off between official holidays engagingly called *puentes*, or bridges.

As might be expected, the shake-up has caused a bit of grumbling in the lower echelons. But it has not, as yet, sparked open rebellion, perhaps because the new ministers themselves are setting a rigorous example. "At least the higher-ups are working too," said a functionary in the Ministry of Economics, Finance and Trade. "That never happened before."

Last week the battle of the bureaucrats went into a second round with a knockdown punch. The government put into effect a new work schedule, spreading the hours throughout the day so that some employees report at 8 A.M. and others work later. For the first time in memory, government windows purveying everything from drivers' licenses to those innumerable certificates that are stations of the cross for a civilian in flux were opened in the afternoons, from 4 to 6 P.M.

Contemplating the innovation could make a sociologist reel. It means one more dent in that most cherished of national institutions, the siesta.

For years now, some of the major department stores, such as El Corte Ingles, have kept their doors open throughout the day, meaning that it is possible to conduct a bit of commerce between 2 and 5 P.M. If things go on like this, Spaniards may someday find that they are sitting down to dinner before 10 o'clock at night.

The new hours were greeted as a new dawn by the newspapers. "A historic day for the maligned bureaucracy," said an editorial in *Diario 16*, a popular Madrid daily, a sign that "the new government wants to move this heavy and sluggish mastodon that previous governments didn't dare grapple with."

The news columns themselves were filled with sympathetic accounts of sleepy-eyed workers coming to work at 8 A.M., when it is still night, as one headline put it. They caused an early-morning traffic jam and greeted each other with

salutations of *buenas noches*. Some mothers brought along their children, since the schools open a full hour later.

The inauguration of afternoon hours for the government service windows passed in what one paper called a mood of "manifest veritable boredom." What happened was that the public, unaccustomed to such behavior, stayed away.

The underlying objective of the campaign is to free these second jobs for the unemployed, who now number 2.15 million, or 16.5 percent of the work force. Unemployment is the prime economic concern of the Socialists, who promised in the electoral campaign to provide 800,000 new jobs over the next four years.

Another goal is to end the widespread abuse known as *incompatibilidades*, in which public servants hold two public jobs at the same time, slipping away early from one to arrive late at the other.

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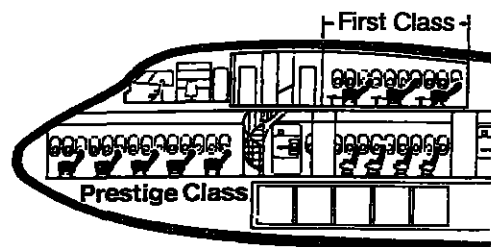
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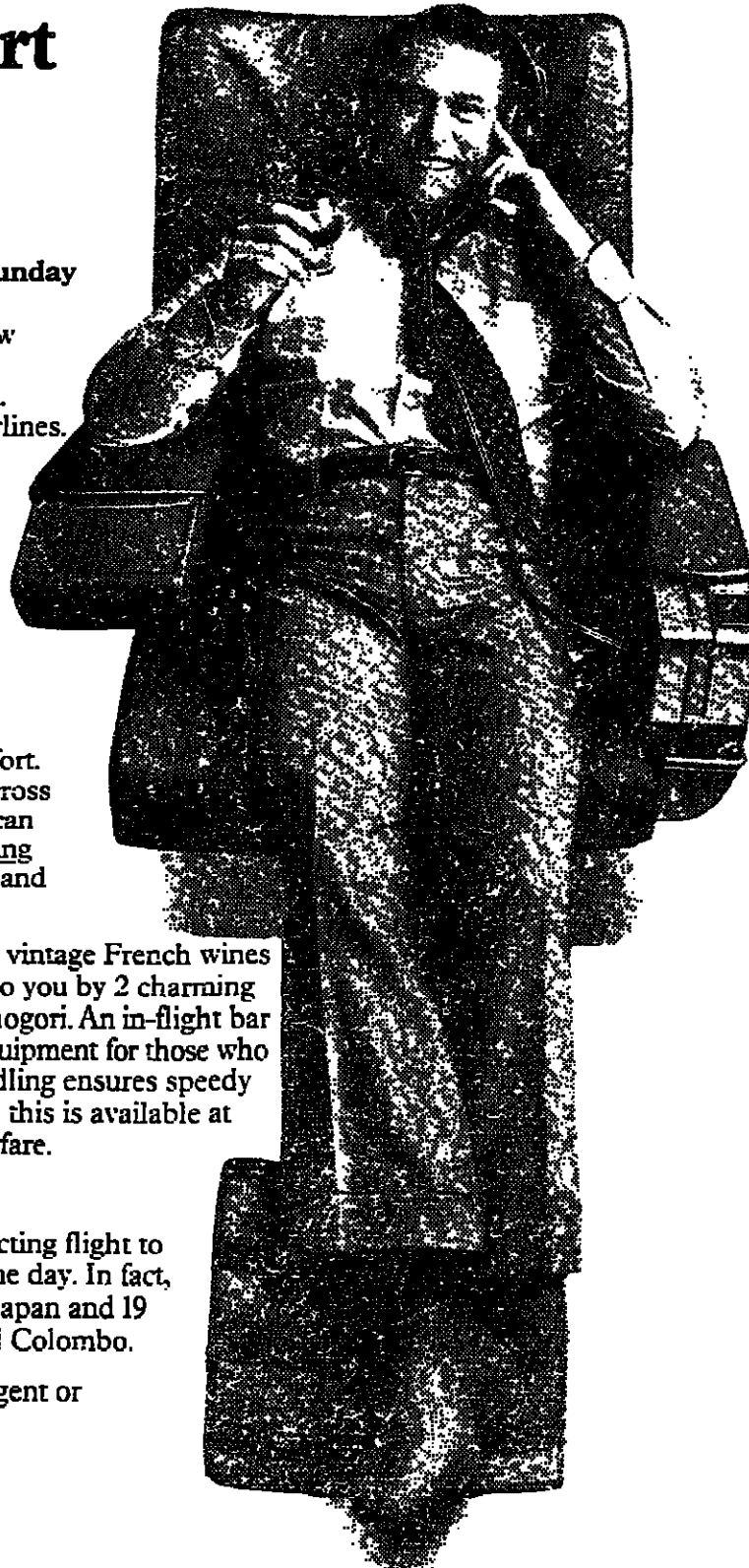
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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Must U.S. Stagnate?

Reaganomics: After two years of sunny predictions and gloomy results, accented by cheerful supply-side nostrums, the term has become an embarrassment. Now the Reagan team is unfolding a new economic strategy, one that is sober, intelligent and consistent. But by expecting so little, the strategy risks returning even less. Bold steps, not a conservative shuffle, are now needed to lead the world economy out of stagnation.

The president's own Economic Report to Congress still clings to rationalizations and dreams: "A short-term view," he says, "is destroying our prospects for long-term prosperity. . . . The full effect of [my] changes in government policy will take time to develop." But the accompanying report of Martin Feldstein, the president's chief economic adviser, is more forthright. Without directly repudiating his boss's performance, it stresses government's poor economic record in recent years and offers only limited goals for the future.

Tight credit, says Feldstein, has brought down inflation, but it has also cut deeply into employment. And the celebrated Reagan tax cuts will hold future growth hostage: Unless spending is cut drastically before the late 1980s, he writes, the ballooning federal deficits will absorb every penny of private saving.

The Federal Reserve, he argues, must steer a narrow course between the Scylla of re-inflation and the Charybdis of stagnation. His highest fiscal priority is cutting spending, to reduce the "structural" deficit to manageable proportions. Firmness, he implies, would allow 1.4 percent growth in 1983 and, with great luck, 4 percent annually thereafter.

Sober realism certainly beats the free-lunch frenzy of yesterday. But setting for such low expectations creates its own perils. If unemployment hovers near 10 percent through 1984 the worldwide clamor for protectionism in trade may be irresistible. Protectionism might mean a few jobs for American auto workers, but it would surely depress the living standards of hundreds of millions of consumers and workers, in the United States and abroad.

Even if Reagan could persuade America and its trade partners to stay the course, the social costs would be enormous. Such persistent unemployment can scar this generation

the way the Depression scarred our grandfathers. Hardest hit would be the poor—denied basic services by budget cuts yet left without hope of advancement in the job market.

Is there no alternative to the new Republican realism? One certain Democratic answer will be a stronger safety net for the poor. But that is just common decency, not a policy. A real alternative would have three themes:

• Big deficit now and lesser ones later. The current \$200-billion deficit is the consequence of recession, not the cause. Less spending or higher taxes in 1983 or 1984 would only destroy more jobs. After a few years' rapid growth, however, the deficit would turn from a friend to an enemy.

So the president is right about one thing: Big spending that largely benefits the middle class must eventually be controlled. But the same goes for new weapons procurement. And even so, by the late 1980s, tax revenues will have to be increased. That need not mean higher taxes across the board because rebuilding the tax base by eliminating exemptions could cut marginal rates.

• Lower interest rates. Current interest rates retard recovery. The Federal Reserve would not have to run the money presses at full speed, but it could provide more credit to insure that interest rates would not rise even if the economy grew at a rate of 5 to 6 percent next year, rather than Feldstein's 1.4 percent.

• A real anti-inflation policy. Everyone agrees that government has led inflation; too many still contend it could not manage the reverse. But vigorous growth is simply not sustainable unless we squarely face the inflation curse. For one thing, that means an end of government subsidies to dairy farmers, shipbuilders and other privileged groups. For another, it requires government incentives to hold wages in line with productivity.

Conventional political wisdom holds that the only realistic choice lies between responsible conservatism and energetic deflation, between Feldstein and the AFL-CIO. Perhaps. But the first requirement of broadening the choice is to recognize that neither is desirable. Americans must find a way to grow without inflation. The whole world is counting on it.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## El Salvador's Future

The military news in El Salvador is the guerrillas' capture and holding for two days of Berlin, population 35,000, a city in an interior province remote from their strongholds near the Honduran border. Most American observers have reacted cautiously, aware perhaps of the exaggerated response to the communists' Tet offensive in Vietnam. Still, Berlin was a serious embarrassment to the government. The rebels, relying on ambushes, sabotage and intimidation, do not seem to be near a countrywide military victory. Nor is there evidence that they have a mass following. But their pressure is constant and perhaps growing, and neither in San Salvador nor in Washington are the authorities certain what to do.

Some of the Salvadoran government's problems are familiar: Nicaragua continues to augment the guerrillas' locally obtained arms. The Reagan administration has not gotten from Congress all the military aid it has sought. Other problems arise within El Salvador.

The Salvadoran armed forces had a year, 1982, to use their new U.S. aid and training to turn the corner, and did not. They have been slow to adopt the aggressive, small-unit patrols their U.S. advisers feel are best suited to routing guerrillas. The Americans favor reform, but now say the armed forces have been "distracted" by politics (land reform) and po-

litical infighting. Others note that Salvadoran commanders, uncertain of their troops, have preferred the safer tactic of large-unit sweeps, and that the government has been spread thin by having to defend economic targets.

Some officers have political aspirations on the feudal right. One of them, much admired by the Americans for his military record, Colonel Sigfredo Ochao Pérez, last month challenged the reform-minded chief of staff in what Georgetown University's Robert Leiken aptly calls an episode pitting "the Americans' darling against their right-hand man."

There is a sense of a new turning point. The Americans nervously ask for "a more dynamic approach" by the Salvadorans and the transfer of American advisers from training to brigade-level operations. Mr. Leiken suggests that anti-communist military groups in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and the Nicaraguan opposition may join and launch their own combined regional offensive.

No doubt there is room for military improvement. But steps that give greater sway to the military foes of domestic reform, and that threaten to bring outsiders more directly into the struggle, are self-defeating. A time of frustration is the right moment to renew a search for a political solution on the middle ground.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Barbie's Arrest

This affair is likely to open a Pandora's box of acts of collaboration with the Nazis that will overshadow the affair of Maurice Papon [a former French budget minister charged with crimes against humanity during World War II]. Barbie's lawyers will certainly stress this theme in court. [We hope] that this argument, if it breaks, will not deter the French government and other European governments from increasing their pressure on Argentina, Chile and other South American states to follow Bolivia and extradite Nazi criminals living under their protection.

—The Ha'aretz (Tel Aviv).

ing. Besides which, there remain today in Latin America many victims, or relatives of victims, of Barbie's alleged barbarities who have a right to see justice done as it would be in common-place criminal cases.

It is not unnatural that politicians should wish to exonerate Nazi relics such as Barbie, not that they should wish to draw conclusions for the future. Unfortunately many of these conclusions are mundane or mendacious. In West Germany, the left has used the 50th anniversary of Hitler's coming to power to equate fascism with modern capitalism, merely because Hitler secured the support of some industrialists.

It is right that we should remember. But the hope here would seem to be to shock and almost to suggest to children that we may face an imminent repetition of such events in our own society. There is a circus of propaganda in which the actual Barbie, incarcerated in the very prison where once he imprisoned Frenchmen, becomes quite irrelevant.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

## Iran Trying To Repair Ties to U.S.

By Amir Taheri

LONDON — Iran's ruling mullahs are increasing the number of signals they are sending to the United States indicating a possible improvement in relations.

President Jimmy Carter severed ties with Iran over three years ago at the height of the hostage crisis that followed the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Now Iran has agreed to pay \$26 million in compensation for the embassy compound — long described as "the nest of spies" by militants.

The payment, of symbolic value, is the latest in a series of conciliatory gestures by Tehran designed to facilitate an eventual normalization of relations with Washington.

The marathon dispute over interest rates on Iran's assets, frozen in the United States for nearly 14 months, is being settled and American companies that sustained losses during the Islamic revolution are receiving compensation. Preliminary talks have also started in London on a settlement with American banks whose Iranian affiliates or partners were nationalized in 1980.

More important, State Department officials have for the first time been allowed to attend meetings of the joint commission set up by the two sides in the Hague to supervise the implementation of the agreement that led to the hostage release. Both governments seem interested in maintaining and upgrading the contact, a move which, even a year ago, could have stirred a storm in Tehran.

The republic's current strongman, Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Islamic Parliament's speaker, recently devoted a large part of his Friday mosque sermon to the future of relations with the United States.

Disregarding the routine rhetorical broadsides against "the grand Satan," Mr. Rafsanjani, in fact extended a hand of reconciliation toward Washington. He referred to the growing U.S. military presence in the Gulf but did not call for its withdrawal. Instead, he said the Islamic republic would accept Washington's "oil and gas interests" in the region provided U.S. leaders behaved as "human beings." Going even further, he said Iran could have trade and "other normal relations" with Washington.

In other words, the mullahs are calling on the United States to accept their domination in Iran and help them in the war against Iraq in exchange for a gradual restoration of full relations.

The message is almost the same one the mullahs tried to send to the United States at the start of their revolution three to four years ago. President Carter failed to get the right signals and supported nonclerical politicians who were in the limelight but lacked a genuine constituency in the country.

The seizure of the embassy was, in a sense, a message to show Washington that they were the bosses in revolutionary Iran and not the politicians.

The new positions in Iran's foreign policy reflect domestic developments in the country. The government has been modifying some of its radical economic policies and offering the middle classes some individual freedom in exchange for political submission and economic collaboration.

The new budget and a recently enacted labor code are both designed to liberalize the economy.

Trade between Iran and the United States has also been improving. Last year Iran bought an estimated \$1.1 billion worth of food, industrial equipment and jet aircraft from the United States and sold an undisclosed quantity of crude oil at "very attractive prices." And a larger number of business deals are being arranged, according to Tehran sources.

The West's attitude toward the Iranian mullahs has not been uniform. France has openly sided with Iraq and is now considered in Tehran as Baghdad's second most important protector after the Soviet Union. Japan has more than doubled its direct oil purchases from Iran, while Italy has almost regained its original share of the Iranian market.

Washington, however, by refusing to take Iran's side, has facilitated the task of those in Iran who see the United States as a potential partner.

Moscow's resumption of extensive arms shipments to Iraq and its continuing quarrel with Tehran over Afghanistan have also improved the prospect of improved relations with the United States.

According to a senior Western diplomat, the West is pursuing three objectives in Iran. It is, they say, seeking to diminish the likelihood of the mullahs aligning themselves with Moscow, to stop any further downgrading of Iranian relations with the West and to revive those links that "still have some life left in them."

He said the West has had a "fairly satisfactory" record in all three areas during the past 14 months.

Western diplomats in Tehran have been working hard to persuade the mullahs that the Afghan situation deserves closer attention. "We want the mullahs to ask themselves the question: 'which power can start at breakfast and be in Tehran in time for lunch,'" said a Western diplomat.

Iran's increasingly close ties with Turkey and Pakistan, its allies in the Central Treaty Organization, testify four years ago, must be seen as important for better relations between the Islamic republic and the West. Turkey, a strong U.S. ally, could, when the time comes, lead a hand in "broadening the dialogue" between Tehran and Washington.

"The mullahs want to repair their relations with the United States," says an Iranian businessman with links to the ruling circles. "The only problem is to find a way for them to do so without losing face."

International Herald Tribune.

## Would Israelis Attack the Bekaa Valley?

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The recent record of the Middle East suggests that things have a way of blowing apart just when the necessary elements for accommodation appear to have been falling into place. Right now may be just such a moment, judging from talks with knowledgeable Western authorities who have been remarkably present in the past.

These analysts are even ready to identify the prime candidate for the spoiler's role: Ariel Sharon. Rough and ever-ready for military solutions to any and all Israeli security problems, the Israeli defense minister is not given to subtlety — his longing to invade Lebanon was advertised well in advance of the action.

Right now, at least some experts believe, he may well be telegraphing another punch, an Israeli military sweep through Lebanon's Bekaa valley, designed to drive out the Syrian occupiers who provide the main means of support for the 8,000-plus Palestinian Liberation Organization fighters still in Lebanon.

Before dismissing the idea as rock-lessly irrational even by Sharon's standards, hear out the argument. The United States has a clear policy; it builds logically on Camp David's proposal to begin with a five-year period of "full autonomy" for the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Reagan plan advances only in one respect: while foregoing no ultimate solution, it states a U.S. preference for some sort of federation between the West Bank and Jordan.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt was in Washington recently glowing with optimism that all the Arab "moderates" (he includes among them PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat) are deep-down in favor of the "Reagan initiative." Mubarak believes the PLO and Jordan are on the edge of meeting its key conditions — public recognition of Israel's right to exist and acceptance of the United Nations resolutions underpinning the Camp David accords.

All it would take for Jordan's King

Hussein and Arafat to take the plunge off the high board, Mubarak argues, is some reassurance that there is, so to say, water in the pool. That means some confidence that the United States, whose influence in any further "autonomy" negotiations would be crucial, is able and willing to exercise restraint on Israel. The Arab litmus test of choice is a demonstration that the United States can bring about the withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon.

But the Begin government says it wants no part of the Reagan plan. What better way, then, to scuttle it than by digging in on the issue of withdrawing from Lebanon? In a matter of not too many months, the United States could be too incapacitated by the political exigencies of the developing 1984 presidential campaign for the judicious practice of Middle East diplomacy. Meanwhile, whatever moderate Arab impulses exist would have been knocked in the head by protracted Is-

raeli intransigence in Lebanon. Mubarak is that perpetuation of the status quo in Lebanon weighs heavily on Israel — economically and politically. A low-level war of attrition is taking its weekly toll of Israeli casualties, the hands of PLO guerrillas.

Enter Sharon, the champion of military quick fix with a record pushing his instructions to the (and beyond) — and, recently, of trying the cabinet and Prime Minister Begin along with him. His distaste for the U.S. mediation role has been demonstrated by his clumsy effort to destroy the peace plan of Philip C. Habib, the U.S. envoy, by trying to cut a separate "normalization" of relations with these authorities.

More recently, he has carried rock-hard insistence on maintaining an Israeli "listening post" presence in southern Lebanon — against objections. He shows his scorn of the U.S. performance by publicly vowing the Soviets into the act.

Crushing the Syrian-PLO presence in Lebanon would suit Sharon's aims as well as his strategy. It would then be in a position to set the pace of its own withdrawal.

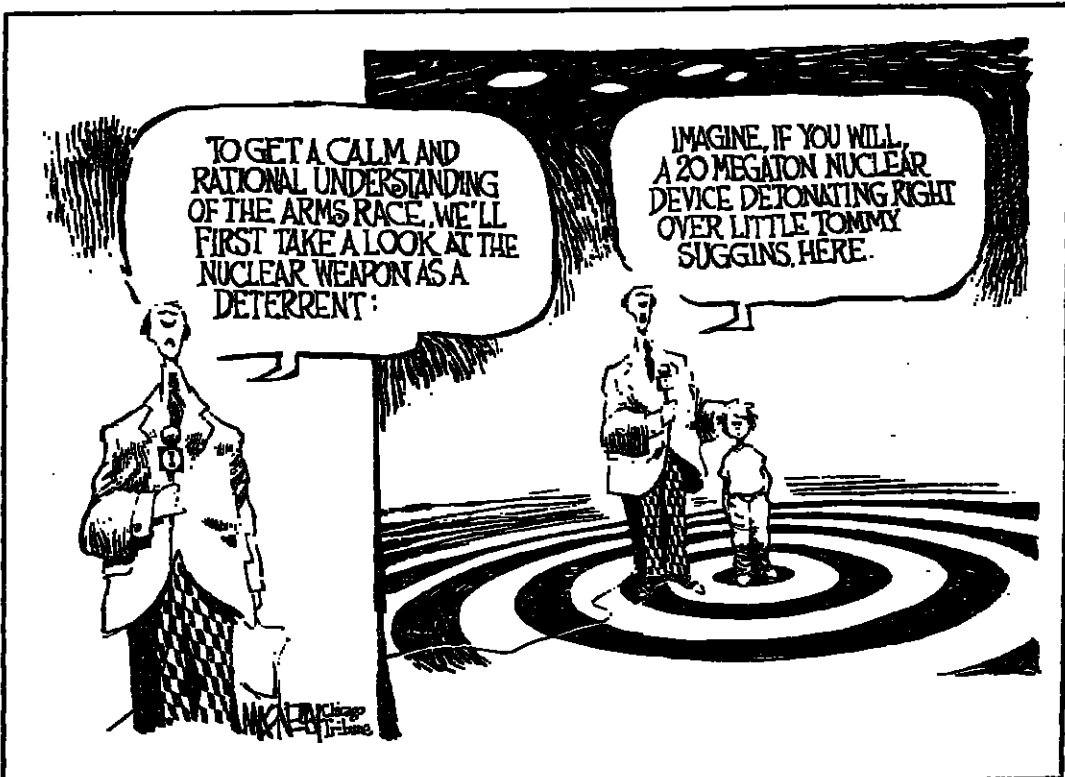
Given the likely uproar in "moderate" Arab world, however, slim its sympathy for Syria, it would be no Camp David-Ram plan music to face. Israel's desire for absorption of the West Bank on proceed apace.

For pretext, the new Soviet-applied SAM sites in Syria or a "straw" ambush of an Israeli patrol in Lebanon would serve Sharon. Nothing more substantial was required: the original Lebanese invasion in June when the Reagan administration was assembling the ingredients of the "peace initiative" that first emerged in September.

If the parallels are unsettling, experience of Lebanon is also a deterrent. So is its impact on Ronald Reagan; he is angry enough to be signaled the preparation of contingency plans for using U.S. and Israel as leverage.

It is not easy, moreover, to begin's mind or to measure his history of his defense minister. If you can be relatively certain of it, however, is the general direction in which Ariel Sharon's instincts would be aimed if allowed free play.

The Washington Post.



## In S. Africa, Factions Live by Different Clocks

By Anthony Lewis

CAPE TOWN — Jonathan Swift might have sent Gulliver to such a place: a country where people exist in the same space but perceive different realities and live by different clocks. That is South Africa.

The gulf between white and black in South Africa is hardly new, but there is a paradox that makes it even more dramatic today. The government talks about reform, about ameliorating change in race relations — and the visitor can see that there is change. Yet many blacks find the change so slow, so marginal that they call it irrelevant; and their alienation deepens.

For the whites, the big political subject now is the package of constitutional reforms being pushed by the prime minister, P.W. Botha. The present all-white parliament will be replaced by one of three chambers: white, colored and Indian. Though the whites will remain dominant and select a powerful president, reform-minded members of the governing National Party see the changes as a great step away from all-white politics. "Historic" is the word they use.

But blacks see the constitutional package as a device to co-opt the colored and Indian communities in order to keep the African majority of the population down. The so-called reforms, they say, by continuing to deny the vote to all blacks, really entrench apartheid. A substantial number of coloreds share this view and are protesting the colored Labor Party's decision to try the new system.

Among whites, again, there is much ado about Botha's government. It must be to parliament, that a cabinet committee will study "problems" of blacks in urban areas. People in the inner circles of the National Party say the government will talk

with real black leaders this time, and talk about some form of political rights.

But to blacks the cabinet committee is just another avoidance tactic. The reality they perceive is continuing repression of black political yearnings: the silencing of critical political voices, the harassment of black union leaders, the torture and death of people detained by the security police.

As an outsider, visiting South Africa for the first time in two years, I see undeniable evidence of change. But it is change in attitudes rather than, so far, in the distribution of political power.

An example full of ironies is a tour by a cricket team of West Indians — all black. Whites, delighted at sabotaging the international sports boycott of South Africa, have been cheering the visitors.

Die Burger, a conservative Afrikaans paper, had a large color picture of an exultant West Indian player on page one when the visitors won in Cape Town. There were outraged comments when Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of Australia said the West Indian wicket-keeper, David Murray, could not go to join his white wife — though interracial marriage is against the law in South Africa.

In fact, some marriages between whites and coloreds or Indians are now unofficially tolerated, though the law remains as a weapon for use when desired. I sense a general easing of the rigidities of racism, in the culture if not the law. Conscience seems to be nibbling away a bit. Most crucially, there are dissenting voices in the Afrikaner community: academics, writers, a few churchmen.

The question is whether, and when, any of the felt movement may lead to a shift in political power.

## Central Europe Cannot Be Swept Into Archives

By William Pfaff

BUDAPEST — For West Europeans and North Americans, East-Central and Eastern Europe seem marginal, on the edge of the map. Beyond the Iron Curtain lie the remote countries of which we know little. Most Western governments prefer it that way, because to know is to invite thought, and to think about East-Central Europe is to worry.

If only these actually were marginal and inconsequential countries. It is possible to discount the problems of Montenegro, Transylvania, Rumania, the Basques, the Corsicans, the Northern Irish, not because they are harmless — quite the contrary — but because there is nothing sensible to be done about them. Such problems have to be lived with. They are ancient quarrels of infinite complication and tedium.

But the problem of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland cannot be forgotten, either by the West or by the Soviet Union. These countries are intellectually, culturally and politically central to Europe itself, the whole of Europe, which remains, like it or not, the most creative and powerful social and economic aggregate contemporary in the world. It is where the two present-day superpowers are necessarily committed, and where they confront one another. It is perhaps not too much to say that it is where the future of us all will be settled.

John Lukacs, a Hungarian-American historian, has remarked on how old-fashioned "modern" ideas are. Disarmament and world organization, the population explosion, automation, psychoanalysis, abstract art, 12-tone music, quantum physics, tubular furniture, women's liberation — all were current ideas, even *ideas* *regimes*, in 1913. Moreover, most of them were Central European ideas.

Working or studying in the Austro-Hungarian capital cities in 1913, in Budapest and Vienna, were Gustav Mahler, Arnold Schoenberg, Anton Bruckner, Robert Musil, Franz

Kafka, Sigmund Freud, Theodor Herzl, Gustav Klimt, Egon Schiele, Oscar Kokoschka, L. Rabi, Eugene Ionesco, Edward Teller, John von Neumann — and Adolph Hitler.

The modern sensibility came out of East-Central Europe, modern music, modern physics and the thermonuclear bomb and the First and Second World Wars, the division of Europe, the Cold War.

If there is to be a third world war, it is not an unreasonable assumption that it too will come out of Central Europe. Simply because the area is not marginal, but culturally and intellectually an integral part of West-

ern civilization, its present domination by the Soviet Union cannot last. The only question is whether Soviet control ends peacefully or violently.

The occupation can last a long time, admittedly. Hungary was under Ottoman rule for a century and a half before 1699, and much of the Balkans remained in Turkish hands from the 16th to the end of the 19th centuries. Poland was dominated by its neighbors, for a time even ceasing to exist as a political entity, from the end of the 17th century until Napoleon and again from 1815 to 1918.

The present plight of East-Central and Eastern Europe has its precedents; but so do its national rebellions, irrepressible and constant threat to the imperial power — that role Russia unwisely took upon itself in 1945-1948.

"Hungary's history isn't finished," a Hungarian acquaintance remarks. Not to express a revolutionary sentiment but merely to state a fact: the government of the Soviet Union has to live and should consider the government of Western Europe as can regimes supported by the United States such as Chile, Argentina, Brazil and El Salvador.

The peaceful demonstration in Shapperville, South Africa, (1981) resulted in 500 deaths. On the We Bank, Israeli troops shot dead the school children this year. Mr. Likhter's argument was persuasive. It should apply to regimes supported by the West as well as those Soviet domination.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Compact Laser Disc Due to Reach Stores Soon

By Michael Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Two electronic developments may radically

change both the way music is listened to and the way it is created.

On the listening side, the compact laser disc will be launched in

France, West Germany, the Netherlands and Britain March 1. Available in Japan since October, it is scheduled to be marketed in the United States by mid-1983. The aluminum disc, 12 centimeters (about 4 1/2 inches) in diameter, holds an hour of music on one side (the other is blank). It is "read" by a laser beam instead of a needle.

Anyone who has heard it since demonstrations began a year or so ago, will probably agree that the sound quality is a noticeable improvement over previous norms. The highs are clearer, the lows more profound, stereo separation is total. When the music stops, there is total silence, and there is no mechanical distortion when it plays. Jacques Filloux, Paris press attaché for Philips, which began developing the compact disc in the late '60s, says, "This is the most important development in recorded music since the advent of the long-playing record."

The laser beam "readout" eliminates wear and tear both on the disc and what used to be called the stylus. Music is encoded digitally, allowing for distortion-free sound conversion. According to Filloux, the laser beam will last as long as the turntable. "The record itself will never wear out," he said. "It is protected by an invisible plastic cover. You can smudge it, scratch it, drop it and even walk on it."

More than 30 companies are manufacturing hardware, and disc systems are completely compatible. Any record will play on any turntable. By March 1 about 1,000 recordings will be available on compact disc form — Santana, Peter

Maffay, Johnny Hallyday, Tchaikovsky, Billy Joel, Genesis and Chopin, among others. Herbert von Karajan, principal conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, has said he would like to re-record his entire catalogue for compact laser discs.

The effect on recorded classical music will be the most dramatic, because fewer side-turning interruptions are necessary. Filloux said marketing considerations entered into the decision to use only one side, so the price of each would not be too high. Also, he said, "Many variety performers do not have more than an hour of material to present at any given time."

Consumers have to purchase only the turntable, which can be plugged into existing hi-fi systems like a cassette deck, so don't throw anything out. (Compact discs can also be taped like an L.P.)

That's the good news; now for the bad.

Prices in France, for example, for a turntable range from about 6,000 francs to 8,000 francs, depending on the manufacturer. Each disc is expected to cost about 150 francs, three times current prices for only about one-third more music — though you do get longer life and better quality. Filloux admits that the full impact of digital laser sound cannot be appreciated without equally good amplifiers and speakers.

About 37,000 compact disc turntables and approximately 300,000 discs have been sold in Japan since October. Old and new systems will exist side by side for as long as 10 years, but eventually

the 12-inch, 33 1/3 LP will probably be phased out, as were 78s and mono after the introduction of stereo.

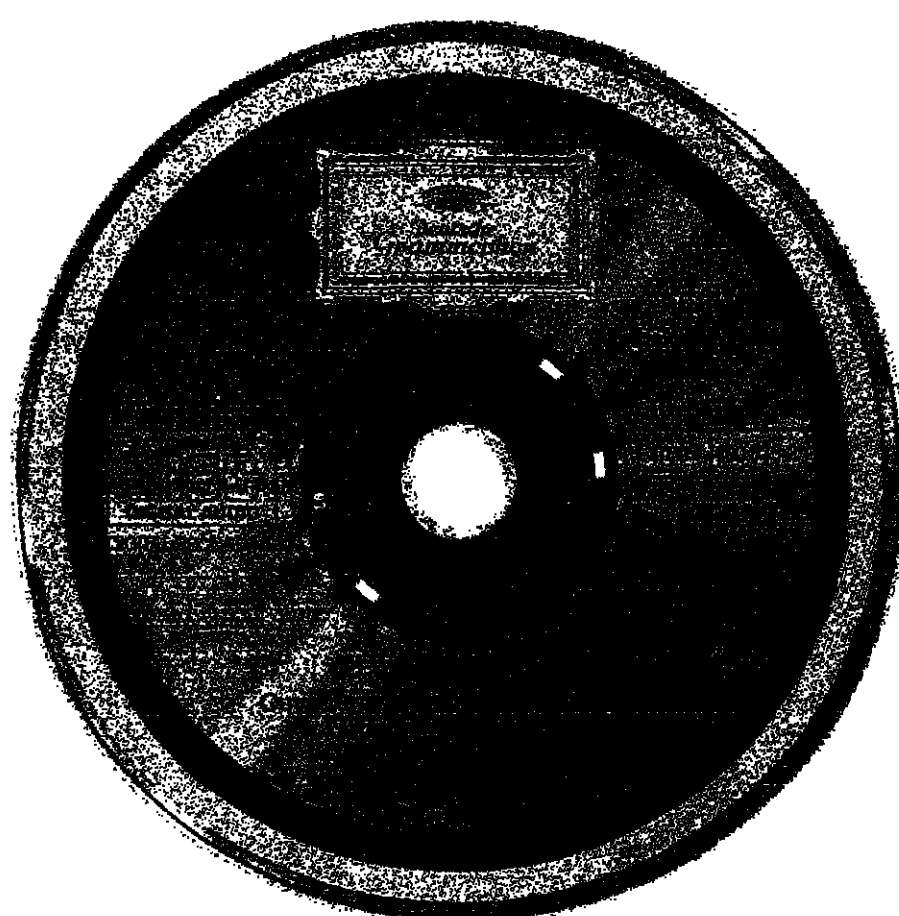
Meanwhile, a 35-year-old Toronto musician and composer named David McLay has developed a music-making machine that just about eliminates the barriers between what is imagined and what is written and played.

The McLay has two piano keyboards (either 61 or 88 keys with hard or soft touch, according to preference), a computer, a typewriter terminal, a video screen, a printer and assorted optional controls, such as foot pedals. It can reproduce the sound of 128 instruments, produce 4,000 sound combinations and store up to 15 million notes, and it can print a score.

Selling for \$25,000 to \$50,000, depending on options, the McLay works like this: If a composer is not sure how a trumpet, for instance, will sound on a certain passage, he punches some buttons on the typewriter and plays the passage on the piano keys. The McLay then plays the melody back with the same dynamics he used on the keyboard. If the composer likes it, he puts it in the computer's memory.

To hear how it sounds with what he has already written, he punches more buttons and the fully orchestrated passage is played. If he hears a clash in, say, the woodwinds, he can isolate that section, spot the trouble and fix it.

When the work is finished, the McLay can print the entire score as well as the individual



Here is an example of a compact laser disc, reproduced at its actual size.

## The Secret 'Passion' Of Johanna Meier

By Nino Lo Bello

International Herald Tribune

VIENNA — Score 10 points if you know that Johanna Meier was the first American-born soprano to sing Isolde at Bayreuth.

Score 20 if you know that she has one of the largest private collections of dollhouses in the world.

But, score a 100 points and a bonus if you know that Johanna Meier is the daughter of Josef Meier, who has played Christ more than 6,000 times in the famous Black Hills Passion Play.

Having started her stage career as the Infant Jesus at the age of 2 months in her father's show and having toured the United States with the Passion Play nearly all her life — doing almost every role including Salome and the Virgin Mary — Meier conceded, between performances of Bayreuth's "Fidelio" at the Vienna State Opera, that she was literally "born in a trunk."

"My dad took the Passion Play with him from Linen, Germany, and presented the story of the last seven days of Christ for the first time on the American stage in 1932. In 1939 the Passion Play settled down in a permanent outdoor amphitheater in the Black Hills of South Dakota at Spearfish for summer-month shows. In 1952 we opened a second large theater at Lake Wales, Florida, where we stage the play during February, March and April. I do the Mary role, which my mom usually plays, whenever I have a vacation from opera commitments and get back home to see my parents." She adds that she will inherit the Passion Play when her father retires.

Meier's debut at Bayreuth in 1981 came after 10 years of singing Mozart, Wagner and Richard Strauss at the New York City Opera under Julius Rudel. When Beverly Sills took over the company in 1979, she parted down the stable of singers, and one of the artists swept out by the new broom was Meier. But the shock waves opened up a global career that has taken her to Vienna, Chicago, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Monte Carlo, Venice, Bayreuth and the Metropolitan Opera, where in the fall she will be doing Isolde. She will be back here in "The Flying Dutchman" during the Vienna Music Festival in May.

"Both my parents are opera fans, and virtually from the crib I grew up with the sound of Flagstad and Melchior in my ears," she says. "The first time dad took me to an opera as a child was in Dortmund for a performance of 'Fidelio,' which I would not exactly say was a kiddie-type of show. But it had everything that I instinctively knew as good theater — solid, soul-tearing music and gripping drama. And when at age 17 we found out I had a voice, Mom and Dad let me go to New York for advanced study at the Manhattan School of Music."

Although Meier's career in opera has concentrated on the German repertoire, she has done some Italian works — lucky for her, she says, because it was during rehearsals for "Tosca" that she met Guido della Vecchia, an American tenor of Italian background to whom she has been married 21 years. She will be making another venture into Puccini in April when she takes for the first time the role of Mimì in "Girl of the Golden West" in Toronto.

"I'll be making my entrance in the first act waving a six-gun, firing a warning shot and riding a galloping horse. It'll be spectacular and even risky, but I've been a horse-woman all my life — had my first



Meier in "Fidelio."

pony at the age of 4. Originally, we had planned to use my own favorite palomino mare for the production, but last summer the stallion in my stable escaped from his enclosure and this April my mare will be busy doing something else. So I'll have to go to Toronto earlier than I expected, mostly to become friends with a strange horse being lent to me. What the critics will make of a high C-horseback cowgirl I don't know — but I'm a westerner from the so-called Wild West, having been born in the Dakota hills.

High in her plans for the future is the eventual takeover as producer and manager of the Black Hills Passion Play, and when that day comes she also intends to set up a dollhouse museum at Spearfish. Right now she has 43 dollhouses of all sizes, some of them with electric lighting but not yet with hot and cold running water. Though she admits finding housework a nightmare, she eagerly does all the tidying up and the dusting of every room and every piece of furniture in her dollhouses, several of which are more than six feet high and one of which has 21 rooms. Meier got her first doll house at the age of 4. She also has five miniature theaters, one of which has the stage props for a Passion Play.

Since she already played Jesus as an infant, she has recently been asked if she would one day do Christ when she takes over her father's production.

"Well," muses Meier, frowning soberly, "these days women are now playing Hamlet — so I guess a female playing Christ is a possibility. Unlike doing Hamlet, a woman portraying the Christ raises problems Shakespeare's troubled hero doesn't present. I'm a good Roman Catholic, and immediately my own feeling for Our Lord becomes a major consideration. It would be controversial, to say the least, but there remain other concerns. What with a bosom that can modestly be called beautiful, how do we deal with that problem in the flagellation scene and what do we do when I am nailed to the cross half-naked? I would have to think of the local law, state authorities, the clergy in America, my fellow Christians, the public which comes to a Passion Play and how the press and photographers would handle such an adventure."

Playing men's roles onstage is nothing new to Johanna Meier. With a chuckle, she tells of the time she was trying on costumes at the Vienna State Opera for "Fidelio," and the only pair of trousers that would fit her had been used in the past by Birgit Nilsson. She quipped, "Perhaps I can't fill Nilsson's shoes, but I can sure step into her knickers!"

## U.S. Films In Brief

CAPSULE comments on recently released U.S. films:

According to Janet Maslin of The New York Times, Stanley Jaffe's "Without a Trace" about the disappearance of a small boy, is "a reasonably well-made film, and it's certainly slick enough to hold an audience's attention. But its own terms are very, very limited. The troubling subject that is raised here deserves more thoughtful and imaginative treatment than [the film] even begins to provide." The boy's mother is played by Kate Nelligan, with David Duke as her ex-husband.

Barbara Hershey plays the lead role in Sidney Furie's "The Entity," about a woman who is raped and assaulted by an unknown force, and Rose Silver plays the psychiatrist who tries to determine whether the problem is just a figment of her imagination. Richard F. Sheppard of The New York Times says the film "offers thrills in short staccato bursts and drill science in long bursts. If your thirst is for horror it will not be slaked. If your taste runs to psychiatry, it will not be satisfied."

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- Sprint 1.5 249h 18'16" 161.3 km/h
- Giulietta 2.0 224h 02'04" 179.5 km/h
- Alfetta T.D. 2.0 234h 56'17" 171.2 km/h
- Giulietta T.D. 2.0 232h 21'52" 173.1 km/h

(Records pending confirmation from CSAI and FIA).



Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Ind	108.02	107.74	107.27	107.27	+0.17
50 Ind	108.02	107.74	107.27	107.27	+0.17
50 Ind	108.02	107.74	107.27	107.27	+0.17
50 Ind	108.02	107.74	107.27	107.27	+0.17

Market Summary, Feb. 7

Market	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
NYSE	108.02	107.74	107.27	107.27	+0.17
AMEX	108.02	107.74	107.27	107.27	+0.17
NYSE	108.02	107.74	107.27	107.27	+0.17
AMEX	108.02	107.74	107.27	107.27	+0.17

NYSE Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
NYSE	108.02	107.74	107.27	107.27	+0.17
AMEX	108.02	107.74	107.27	107.27	+0.17
NYSE	108.02	107.74	107.27	107.27	+0.17
AMEX	108.02	107.74	107.27	107.27	+0.17

Standard & Poor's Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
S&P	108.02	107.74	107.27	107.27	+0.17
NYSE	108.02	107.74	107.27	107.27	+0.17
AMEX	108.02	107.74	107.27	107.27	+0.17
S&P	108.02	107.74	107.27	107.27	+0.17

AMEX Stock Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
AMEX	108.02	107.74	107.27	107.27	+0.17
NYSE	108.02	107.74	107.27	107.27	+0.17
AMEX	108.02	107.74	107.27	107.27	+0.17
NYSE	108.02	107.74	107.27	107.27	+0.17

NYSE Most Active

Stock	Volume	Price	Change
IBM	100,000	100.00	+0.10
IBM	100,000	100.00	+0.10
IBM	100,000	100.00	+0.10
IBM	100,000	100.00	+0.10

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Stock	Volume	Price	Change
IBM	100,000	100.00	+0.10
IBM	100,000	100.00	+0.10
IBM	100,000	100.00	+0.10
IBM	100,000	100.00	+0.10

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Bond	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
10Yr	108.02	107.74	107.27	107.27	+0.17
10Yr	108.02	107.74	107.27	107.27	+0.17
10Yr	108.02	107.74	107.27	107.27	+0.17
10Yr	108.02	107.74	107.27	107.27	+0.17

Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock	High	Low	Stock	High	Low	Stock	High	Low
IBM	100.00	99.50	IBM	100.00	99.50	IBM	100.00	99.50
IBM	100.00	99.50	IBM	100.00	99.50	IBM	100.00	99.50
IBM	100.00	99.50	IBM	100.00	99.50	IBM	100.00	99.50
IBM	100.00	99.50	IBM	100.00	99.50	IBM	100.00	99.50

Stock	High	Low	Stock	High	Low	Stock	High	Low
IBM	100.00	99.50	IBM	100.00	99.50	IBM	100.00	99.50
IBM	100.00	99.50	IBM	100.00	99.50	IBM	100.00	99.50
IBM	100.00	99.50	IBM	100.00	99.50	IBM	100.00	99.50
IBM	100.00	99.50	IBM	100.00	99.50	IBM	100.00	99.50

Stock	High	Low	Stock	High	Low	Stock	High	Low
IBM	100.00	99.50	IBM	100.00	99.50	IBM	100.00	99.50
IBM	100.00	99.50	IBM	100.00	99.50	IBM	100.00	99.50
IBM	100.00	99.50	IBM	100.00	99.50	IBM	100.00	99.50
IBM	100.00	99.50	IBM	100.00	99.50	IBM	100.00	99.50

COMMODITIES

Oil. Gasoline Futures

Prices May Lie Ahead

It is more profitable to buy heating oil than to buy gasoline on the market than to buy crude and refine.

CURRENCY RATES

Interest Rates

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## COMMODITIES

By H. J. MAIDENBERG

### Heating Oil, Gasoline Futures Indicate Losses May Lie Ahead

NEW YORK — Nowhere is the distress in the global petroleum market more visible than in the heating oil and gasoline futures trading pits of the New York Mercantile Exchange.

Not only have the futures prices reflected the sharp drop in oil prices this winter, but last week they also showed that the oil refiners take measures to halt the rising surpluses of fuel, their operating losses will be even greater than they have been.

Last Friday one major refiner, Exxon, decided to take action and raised its wholesale price of heating oil by 2 cents a gallon, to \$1.5 cents, despite the fact that all big integrated oil companies have been benefiting from the recent price cutting among the contentious members of OPEC as well as among suppliers who do not belong to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The price increase seemed an anomaly but traders said, in effect, that Exxon had decided to recover its earlier high crude oil costs regardless of the risk of driving away customers.

Exxon's move caused the spot March futures to rally 1.30, to 75.65 cents, leaving the contract showing a gain of 0.44 cent for the week. But the near March futures are still well below the 97.25 cents of last Oct. 1, when most refiners had completed ordering for the winter, and the 95 cents posted Nov. 1, the nominal start of the winter heating season.

"Obviously, the uncommonly mild winter, the recession, consumer conservation and an increase in non-OPEC oil supplies all contributed to the decline in cash and futures prices this season," said Steven Errera, president of Energy Futures Inc. "But the same factors have caused the big oil companies to sustain heavy refinery operating losses, which they may not want to let continue much longer," he said.

In fact, Mr. Errera pointed out, "It is more profitable today for many refiners to buy heating oil and gasoline on the open market for resale to their customers than to buy crude oil and refine it."

The reason: The market price of oil products have fallen to levels that make refining uneconomical in this country.

As a rule of thumb, a 42-gallon barrel of crude will yield the following products: 44 percent gasoline, 21 percent in No. 2 grade distillate heating oil, 11 percent in No. 6 and other heavy industrial heating oils, 5 percent in jet fuel, 3 percent in petrochemical feed stocks, 2 percent in asphalt and the remainder in other products.

Although each refiner has a different mix, the bulk of the refined products — heating oils and gasoline — must be profitable to offset the cost of the raw petroleum and any losses that may be incurred in selling the byproducts.

According to Mr. Errera's calculations, which were supported by several other oil specialists last week, a \$30 barrel of crude is worth less today than the value of all the products extracted from it. Mr. Errera explained:

"If the average mid-America refiner gets crude at \$28 or \$28.50 a barrel, it would have to sell heating oil today at between 80 and 82 cents a gallon and gasoline at \$1.15 to \$1.20 in order to break even. Last Friday, the cash price for No. 2 heating oil in New York harbor was 78 cents, with leaded regular grade gasoline at 80 cents. However, cash prices for both fuels have been selling at discounts, which may deepen if refiners can not dispose of heating oil to make room for the gasoline they have ordered for the coming season."

With the winter two thirds over and the marketing season still a few months away, refiners are not getting anywhere near these break-even prices, Mr. Errera said.

#### Upward Movement Expected

"Crude would have to be priced at \$25 a barrel for most refiners to show profits on today's product mix," he said. "Thus, we may yet see prices move up, supplies tighten or not, until the cheaper wellhead crude prices refiners are now paying move through the industry's pipelines."

Joel Faber, president of a energy futures brokerage house bearing his name, agreed. He noted:

"The oil futures market has been sagging in recent weeks because buyers are waiting for all the cheaper prices they read about to work through the industry's product mixes. How much further will crude prices drop? It depends on each refiner's product mix, competitive factors, how tightly the refiners want to remain with their crude oil supplies and other considerations."

While futures traders wait, they have been increasingly engaging in spreading operations, he said. "The most popular spread today is to buy May heating oil and sell May gasoline, because many think the price spread in favor of leaded gasoline is too wide, despite the seasonal factor," he added.

Last Friday, May heating oil futures closed at 72.89 cents a gallon and May leaded gasoline at 79.72 cents.

Because the gasoline pricing situation has been far less clear than that of heating oil in recent weeks, trading in gasoline futures has soared. Last month, for example, the open interest in leaded gasoline futures on the New York Mercantile Exchange was 6,782 contracts, up more than fourfold from January 1982, while the volume jumped a similar amount, to 22,900 contracts.

The New York Times

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 7, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	S.F.	Y.	G.H.	S.P.	S.F.	D.M.
Australia	2.215	1.326	1.994	1.365	1.713	1.713	1.326	1.326	1.326
Belgium (b)	46.24	23.78	19.36	1.30	3.48	1.713	1.326	1.326	1.326
Canada	1.285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	1.423	2.144	19.36	1.30	3.48	1.713	1.326	1.326	1.326
France	6.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	1.936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	1.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	163.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	2.203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	1.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	1.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.K.	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## INTEREST RATES

	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	1-Year
U.S. Govt. Bonds	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Commercial Paper	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Prime Rate	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
3-Month Treasury Bills	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
6-Month Treasury Bills	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
1-Year Treasury Bills	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

(a) Commercial Paper (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (£) Units of 100 (c) Units of 1,000

(d) Effective 1/27/82 (e) 1/27/82

(f) Effective 1/27/82 (g) 1/27/82

(h) Effective 1/27/82 (i) 1/27/82

(j) Effective 1/27/82 (k) 1/27/82

(l) Effective 1/27/82 (m) 1/27/82

(n) Effective 1/27/82 (o) 1/27/82

(p) Effective 1/27/82 (q) 1/27/82

(r) Effective 1/27/82 (s) 1/27/82

(t) Effective 1/27/82 (u) 1/27/82

(v) Effective 1/27/82 (w) 1/27/82

(x) Effective 1/27/82 (y) 1/27/82

(z) Effective 1/27/82 (aa) 1/27/82

(ab) Effective 1/27/82 (ac) 1/27/82

(ad) Effective 1/27/82 (ae) 1/27/82

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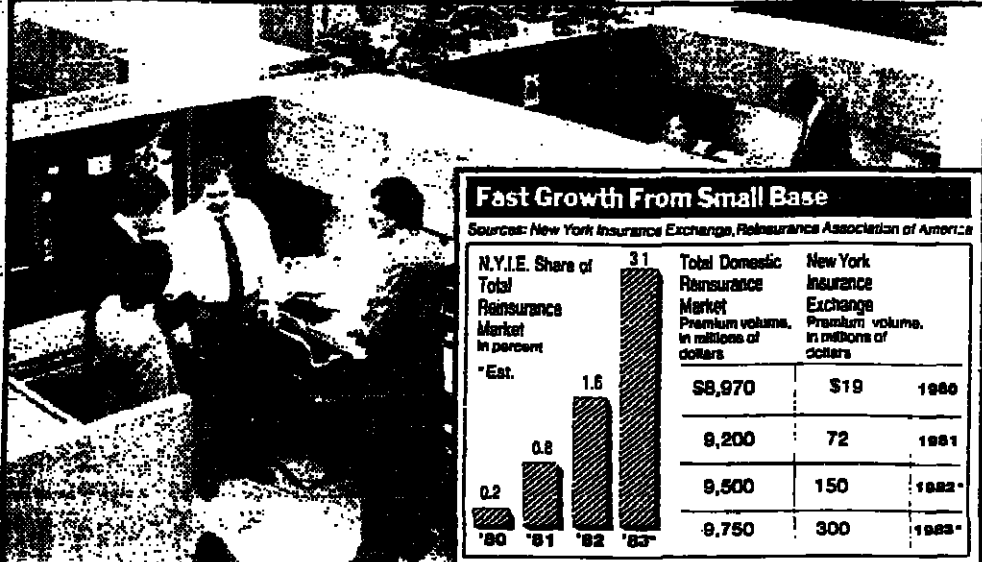
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Boxes on the trading floor, or underwriting room, of the New York Insurance Exchange.

## New York Insurance Exchange: A Reinsurance 'Farmer's Market'

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK — One day late last year, Robert L. Sanford, president of Sargent Wobber & Co., a property and casualty insurance broker, walked to the floor of the New York Insurance Exchange with a mission: A Dutch company wanted him to obtain broker's risk reinsurance on two submarines that were under construction.

He placed \$18 million worth of the insurance with three underwriters on the exchange — a small percentage of the \$720-million total, but an important part of the package.

"The exchange is a market where the ease of trading is at the upmost," Mr. Sanford said. A centralized insurance market, where many underwriters stand ready to accept risks, was not available in the United States before March 31, 1980, when the New York exchange opened. "It is a credit to the exchange that the market is doing as well as it is with things as soft as they are," Mr. Sanford said.

Not everyone in the insurance industry agrees that the exchange has done so well. Some major U.S. and foreign-owned underwriters believe that the exchange has not provided necessary, that underwriters and brokers can deal adequately with one another at their offices and by telephone.

Nevertheless, the New York exchange has established

itself as a presence in the worldwide business of reinsuring risks.

"There is no one system that meets every need," said Donald E. Reutenshan, president of the exchange. "Different market approaches are effective. But a lot of business had gone abroad because of the lack of an exchange, and now the exchange will serve a lot more needs."

The New York Insurance Exchange, which was responsible for about \$150 million worth of premium volume in 1982, is the largest of three insurance exchanges in the United States. The others are the Illinois Insurance Exchange in Chicago, which opened early last year and had a premium volume of about \$5 million, and the Insurance Exchange of the Americas in Miami, which began this year.

The New York exchange is still small compared with the venerable Lloyd's of London, whose premium volume in 1982 was well over \$4 billion. And, in terms of the overall reinsurance market in the United States, estimated at \$9.5 billion last year, volume on the New York exchange represents a tiny percentage.

Still, premium volume on the New York exchange doubled last year and a similar increase is predicted this year.

The market that the New York exchange members are going after is principally reinsurance — a whole

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

## NYSE Prices in Broad Advance

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher Monday as the market reflected Wall Street's mounting optimism on the outlook for the U.S. economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up as much as 13.79 points in the morning but suffered some profit taking late in the day to finish with a gain of 9.19 points at 1,087.1. Advances led declines 2 to 1 and volume narrowed to 86,033 million shares from 87 million Friday.

Analysts said investors were encouraged by a report from purchasing managers that production during January showed its first gain in one and a half years. Investors are also becoming less concerned that the Federal Reserve may tighten credit over the near term, which could cause interest rates to rise.

Analysts said there was a widespread belief among investors that the Fed's Open Market Committee, which sets policy for the central bank, would decide at its meeting Tuesday to leave monetary policy unchanged.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer and Co. said that the current rally should continue to gather steam as economic news becomes more favorable, and that the Dow could break through 1,100 soon.

Blue-chip stocks led the market, with General Electric up 2 1/2 to 103, Procter & Gamble 1 1/2 to 110 1/2, U.S. Steel 3/4 to 21 1/4, Merck 1/2 to 86 and AT&T 1/2 to 69 1/4.

Chemical stocks also picked up, as investors focused on some of the basic industry issues that are usually the first to benefit from an economic turnaround. Monsanto rose 3/4 to 88 1/2, Allied Corp. 1 1/2 to 35 1/2, Union Carbide 1/4 to 58 and DuPont 1/4 to 41 1/2.

Transportation stocks were hit by profit taking, however, causing the Dow Jones transportation average to slip 1.43 to 483.64 after closing at a record high Friday.

Losers in the transportation sector included active Pan Am, off 1/2 to 4 1/2, AMR 1/2 to 23 1/2, Southern Pacific 1/2 to 45 1/2 and USAir 1/2 to 34 1/2.

Financial Corp. of America rose 1/4 to 30 in active trading. The

## Japan Rejects Extension Of Auto Export Curbs

By Steve Lohr

TOKYO — Japan will not extend its program of restraining automobile exports to the United States beyond three years, a senior government trade official said Monday.

"A fourth year is out of the question," said Tadayoshi Nakazawa, director-general of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry's trade policy bureau.

The emphatic statement of Japanese policy comes on the eve of talks between top trade officials of both governments on the auto issue. Preliminary discussions start Tuesday, with higher-level sessions after the U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, arrives Thursday.

There is apparently considerable pressure on the Reagan administration from U.S. politicians and automakers to push Japan to continue its export curbs for a fourth year, beginning in April 1984.

On Friday, 12 Republican and Democratic senators gave Mr. Brock a letter calling on him to press Japan not only to extend the curbs but to slice its annual car exports to the United States by about

400,000 vehicles. On the same day, 85 members of the House urged Mr. Brock to demand that Japan lower car exports, but they did not suggest any particular level of shipments.

U.S. auto industry representatives have reportedly asked the administration to push for a fourth year of Japanese export curbs and for a slight reduction in exports, to 1.5 million units a year from 1.68 million now.

Mr. Brock was quoted in Washington as saying that he would tell the Japanese that Congress would "prefer" that the auto export curbs be extended a year.

Japanese officials may well deem it risky to ignore sentiments in Congress altogether, since the House and Senate are considering legislation that would require foreign-brand cars sold in the United States to contain a certain percentage of domestically made parts.

If passed, the measure could slow the flow of Japanese imports into the U.S. market to a trickle.

Japan agreed to a nominally voluntary program of auto export restraints in May 1981, with the first year counted as April 1981 to March 1982. The export level agreed to for the first year and continued for the second year, 1.68 million units, was down from 1.82 million in 1980.

Japan has not yet agreed formally to a third year of export restraints. But all indications, from the comments of officials and Japanese press reports, are that extending the program for a third year is virtually certain, though the level of restraint has not yet been determined.

The three-year accord calls for a review at the end of each year, with a judgment by Japan based on the condition of the U.S. auto industry. Sales in the U.S. market have picked up a bit in the past few months, but the industry is still depressed. Imports, mostly from Japan, account for 30.5 percent of the U.S. market.

The MITI official, Mr. Nakazawa, declined to comment on reports that the U.S. government would ask that the export pact be extended based on a formula that would allow Japanese sales to increase if the U.S. market picked up or decrease if it slumped.

"There has been no formal request or proposal from the U.S. government yet," Mr. Nakazawa said. "We will wait to hear from them."

## EC, Japan Begin Top-Level Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japanese and European Community officials began a week of top-level trade talks here Monday amid European hopes that Japan would act on repeated EC requests for export restraints.

Wilhelm Haferkamp, the EC Commission's vice president for external relations, met Monday with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Sadaoaki Yamakawa, the minister of international trade and industry, and Susumu Nakikido, secretary-general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Mr. Haferkamp expressed appreciation of the market-opening measures announced by Japan last month, but said the world economy could be hurt if negotiations this week failed to resolve specific problems, the ministry official said.

He said that Mr. Abe agreed with Mr. Haferkamp that there was still much room for economic cooperation between Japan and the EC, and that Mr. Abe proposed studying expansion of Japanese-EC trade and industrial cooperation.

Mr. Haferkamp will be joined Wednesday by Etienne Davignon, the EC Commission's vice president for industrial affairs, energy, research and science, for talks with Mr. Abe, Mr. Yamakawa and other officials.

The EC officials will appeal for increased accessibility to the Japanese market for EC products and demand that Japan furnish "tangible evidence" that it is decreasing exports to Europe, a spokesman for the EC's Tokyo office said.

The EC and Japanese officials will be joined Friday by the U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, and Canada's minister of state for international trade, Gerald Regan.

The economic newspaper Nihon

Keizai Shimbun reported meanwhile that Japan had agreed in principle to limit exports of video recorders, television tubes and numerically controlled machine tools.

A senior government trade official denied the report.

The newspaper said Japan agreed to limit video recorder shipments to EC nations for two years beginning this year. It said a quota for Japanese exports for this year would be determined in the talks this week and volume for next year would be negotiated later.

Nihon Keizai said that no quotas for television tubes and machine tools would be set but that Japanese makers would exercise restraint in shipments to Europe.

Trade Ministry sources said that the Japanese could be edging toward an agreement on video recorders but that agreement on

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 7)

## THE RIGHT PLACE. THE RIGHT TIME.



## Banca Commerciale Italiana has just bought a bank in the United States.

It's the Long Island Trust Company, with headquarters at 1401 Franklin Avenue, Garden City, Long Island, just outside New York. It handles all kinds of banking operations, servicing the general public as well as business organizations. It is based in one of the richest and most developed areas of the United States, which generates a substantial volume of exports. The bank has a network of 47 branches - one of these is at 665 Fifth Avenue, in the heart of Manhattan.

The integration into the BCI group will stimulate LITCO's international development, enhancing the effectiveness and the scope of Banca Commerciale Italiana in the United States.

LITCO is our most recent acquisition. Since its foundation in 1894, our bank has expanded continually, not only in Italy and Europe but throughout the world.

We will always be in the right place, at the right time. When you need the experience and professionalism of a bank operating on a vast scale, respected and trusted by millions of clients worldwide, you can rely on us.

We can help in many ways. In Italy, we operate through

376 branches in 144 cities, offering a wide range of services to the general public. Our foreign network hinges on ten branches abroad - Abu Dhabi, Cairo, Chicago, London, Los Angeles, New York, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Singapore and Tokyo - complemented by 19 representative offices, from Mexico City to Moscow, from Peking to Sydney.

Directly or through its subsidiaries (i.e. the SUDAMERIS Banking Group, widespread in Latin America and Banca Commerciale Italiana of Canada), BCI operates - in 40 countries on five continents - in all areas of commercial and investment banking and international finance.

In spite of our record, we are considered to be a very cautious bank. We study every detail of the situation before we go ahead. But being cautious does not prevent us from being dynamic. Quite the contrary.

BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA











## PEANUTS



## SARA AND GERALD

By Honoria Murphy Donnelly with Richard N. Billings.  
Foreword by William M. Donnelly. Illustrated. 254 pp.  
\$17.95.  
Times Books, 3 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

**S**ARA and Gerald Murphy were just about the most ideal American couple imaginable. They had intelligence, taste, character, charm and money enough to make an art form of living. In France in the 1920s, their friends included F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, Archibald MacLeish, John Dos Passos, Dorothy Parker, Robert Benchley, Pablo Picasso and Fernand Léger, to name just a few. Their Villa Amancebo in France had one of the most beautiful gardens on the Riviera and perhaps the happiest atmosphere.

In "Living Well Is the Best Revenge," published in 1971, Calvin Tompkins wrote a fine book about the Murphys, and now their daughter Honoria Donnelly, together

well as everybody else — Gerald said, "What a strange kind of bitterness — or rather accusatoryness."

When Fitzgerald was drunk, according to Honoria and Billings, he was a terrible bore, breaking glasses and insulting people. When he was sober, he was a different kind of bore, asking Gerald and Sara about their sex life and how much money they had. He was studying money and sex as models for two of the leading characters in "Tender Is the Night." Neither of the Murphys was pleased with the result. As Sara said to Fitzgerald, "You don't know anything at all about people." Privately, she said that the book was "so shallow I can't help wishing we were in some other

with Richard N. Bullings, has written another in "Sara and Gerald." Although the two books overlap, Honoria Donnelly has the advantage of having been a member of the family, of enjoying the privilege of getting beyond the wonderful manners of her mother and father and learning what they actually thought and felt. This is very important, for the books do seem to come from the same source, the peculiar sort of ironical modesty, Gerald often distorted the story of his life, as if he couldn't bear to be taken so seriously.

After an 11-year friendship-courteship that began in 1904, when Gerald was 16 years old and Sara 20, they were finally married. Sara was so afraid to tell her possessive

book.

The death of the Murphys' two sons, each within months of their 16th birthday, ended what had been an idyllic, but not an idle life. Gerald, according to Picasso and Honoria, was in the Museum of Modern Art, and quite a few other authorities, was a very good painter, although he completed only 14 works, of which only six could be found for a one-man show in 1974. He said that he stopped painting because there were enough second-rate painters in the world, but Honoria is inclined to attribute his giving it up to the despair that he felt at the death of his sons. It was as if he thought that such a cruel world no longer deserved the tribute of art.

When the Murphys went back to the United States in the 1930s, Gerald observed that "All Americans seem such immature human beings," but this was only because he was looking at them through what he called "the deceptive light of Europe." Of Mark Cross, the business's father started and he inherited, Gerald said that it was "a monument to the nonessential." Here again, he was not himself, for he was a man who loved nonessential things, like villas, yachts, gourmet food and dressing up in improbable costumes.

fight, neglecting to mention that Stevens was 20 years older, overweight and knew nothing of fighting. (On the evidence, Hemingway was not much better in this last respect, and his reputation as a boxer is undeserved.) When Hemingway's "A Moveable Feast" came out with some rather unkind remarks about the Murphys — as

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of  
The New York Times.

## Dinosaur Center in China

**BEIJING** — China will build a dinosaur museum at Zigong in the southwestern province of Sichuan. Xinhua news agency said the museum is to become a center for research, and a 250-hectare (625-acre) park around it will be landscaped to resemble the dinosaurs' habitat.

By Robert Byrne

**P**LAYING an opening by rote may be good enough if you can keep the rote right. The trouble is that there are many routine paths that diverge only slightly, but very significantly, from each other, and disaster awaits if you don't zag when the opponent zigs.

That seems to be what happened in the game between Lev Alburt, a New York grandmaster, and Vladimir Kovacevic, a Yugoslav grandmaster, in the 10th round of the Olympiad in Lucerne, Switzerland. Both followed the trunk of the Catalan Opening and proceeded branch for branch until Alburt went the way of a less-used twig and Kovacevic fell out of the tree.

One point of the 5 . . . B-N5 chess variation in the Catalan appears to be that 6 N-B3!, P-Q4; 7 N-K5, N-Q4 marks White's gambit as dubious. The same is true after 6 Q-N-Q2?, P-B3, followed by 7 . . . P-Q4.

After the correct 6 B-Q2, simplification with 6 . . . BxRx; 7 QxR is not unreasonable, but then Black should not be lured into 7 . . . P-Q4?; 8 Q-N5, Q-Q2; 9 QxP, B-Q3; 10 Q-R4, Q-Q2; 11 Q-R3 with the superior pawn structure for White. Kovačević's 6 . . . K-K2 was the recommended move, with the subtle idea that the white QB at Q2 will prove to be awkwardly placed.

The system with 8 . . . B-B3 used by the Yugoslav is based on the strategy of restraining the white pawn center with the black minor pieces. So far, so good.

Against the more heavily trafficked twig, 9-N-B3, the reply 9... N-K5 is the best, but in this game, Kovacevic seems to have overlooked that Alburdt did not play 9-N-B3. After the offshoot, 9-O-O, Black should have zaggged with 9... B-Q4; 10 Q-B2, N-B3, when it is difficult to advance the white center aggressively.

But Kovacevic went the wrong route with 9... N-K5?; and after 10-B-B4, the black king knight was dangling precariously.

After 10... N-Q2; 11 N-K5, B-Q4; 12 Q-B2, there was no use in bracing... black's frail outpost with 12... P-KB4? since 13 P-B3, N-Q3; 14 P-K4, B-QB3; 15 N-N6, PxN: 16 QxP wins a pawn and

ALBUHRT/WHITE  
Position after 24 ... Q-K52

Moreover, 12... N-N6; 13 PxN, N-B4; 14 R-Q1, Q-K5; 15 BxN, PxB; 16 RxB also costs Black a pawn.

In resorting to 12... P-KN4, Kovačević reconciled himself to the loss of a pawn, but he perhaps hoped to create some partly compensating weakness in the white king's position. However, Alburth did not concede him that — after 13 BxP, PxB; 14 BxB, PxB; 15 Q-Q1, Q-K51, White could not be prevented from taking the forepost.

KCBP with his queen.

Kovačević should have found time to get his king out of the center, but not 19... O-O?; 20 N-N1, B-Q3; 21 Q-B3, BxB; 22 BPxB, QxN; 23 QxPx, also, after 19... P-B3; 20 P-K3. He had to refrain from 20... O-O?; 21 N-N1, B-Q3 (21... P-N3; 22 N-N1, P-Q3 or 21... P-QR3; 22 N-N1, P-Q3; 23 NxB, QxN; 24 RxB).

After 24 Q-R6, it is understandable that Kovacevic did not care to score a second pawn by 24... Q-Q3; 25 P-B3, R-N2; 26 QxP. However, his blunder, 24... QxK2?, let Alburt score with 25 RxBP!

Since 26 R-K6 was now threatened and 25... PxR; 26 QxPch, Q-Q2; 27 QxRch puts White three pawns ahead, Kovacevic gave up.

CATALAN OPENING:			
White	Black	White	Black
Albert	Kennedy	Albert	Kennedy
1 P-Q4	1 P-Q	14 R-B	14 P-B
2 P-Q3	2 P-Q	15 Q-KB3	15 N-B
3 P-Q	3 N-K3	16 Q-N	16 R-Q4
4 N-B	4 P-P	17 Q-QP	17 Q-Q
5 N-K3	5 N-B3	18 N-B	18 P-B
6 Q-Q	6 B-B	19 Q-R3	19 P-B
7 Q-N3	7 Q-R	20 P-B	20 P-K3
8 Q-QP	8 B-B	21 N-R4	21 P-B
9 C-C	9 N-B	22 N-B	22 R-Q
10 B-B	10 N-Q	23 R-B	23 R-B
11 N-B	11 B-Q		

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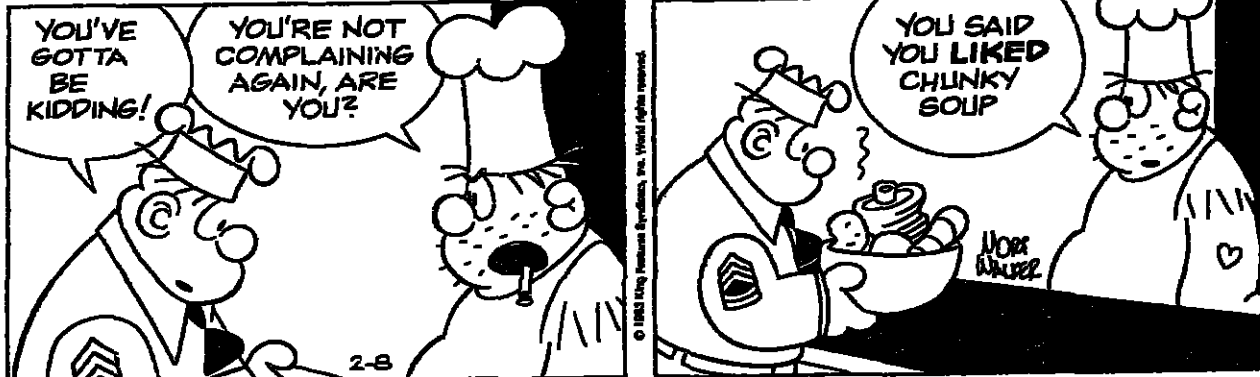
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## BLONDIE



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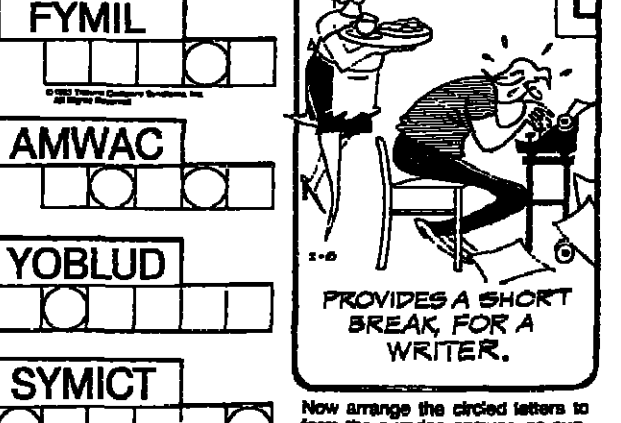
**WIZARD of ID**

**REX MORGAN**



# JUMBLE!

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

**Print answer here:**

Yesterday's Jumbles: IMBUE CABIN BABOON RAGLAN  
Answer: Why the pic was a failure on that TV talk

Answer: Why the pig was a failure on that TV talk show—HE WAS A BIG "BOAR"

[illegible]

## DENNIS THE MENACE



1. **Identifying the Problem:** The first step is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information, understanding the context, and defining the scope of the problem.



## SPORTS

## Kite Holds On to Win Crosby

By Shay Glick

Los Angeles Times Service

PEBBLE BEACH, California — Tom Kite, staggering through the final holes, won the 42nd Bing Crosby National golf tournament Sunday.

Following his course-record 62 of Saturday, Kite almost coughed up a six-stroke lead while battling rain, wind, cold and the 6,799 waterlogged yards of Pebble Beach Golf Links. Rex Caldwell and Bob Gilder, each poised to challenge Kite and the course, had their hopes dashed by double-bogies.

Kite, the most consistent scorer in golf the last two years, managed to win the \$38,500 first prize while shooting a one-over-par 73. That gave the 33-year-old Texan a 12-under-par, four-day 69-72-62-73/276 and a two-shot margin over Caldwell (69-70-66-73) and Calvin Peete (69-70-70-70).

Veterans as well as rookies fired and fell back as Pebble Beach threw up its classic defense — the elements.

Jack Nicklaus, playing on his "favorite golf course" (where he has won the U.S. Open, U.S. Amateur and three Crosbys), lost four shots to par in the last 11 holes. He then reeled off four straight birdies.

But it was too late. Nicklaus finished 72/280, and his sixth-place check for \$11,700 made him the first golfer to earn more than \$4 million.

In the first three rounds, youngsters Ken Green and Dominic Hammond had shot themselves from oblivion to being paired with Nicklaus and Kite in the final round.

But Green, 24, shot a final-round 76 and wound up in a tie for seventh with U.S. and British Open champion Tom Watson, whose 69 was the only sub-70 round of the day. And Hammond, 25, double-bogeyed the first hole and shot a 79 Sunday. He finished tied for 14th with five others.

Gilder, who beat Caldwell in a playoff to win the Phoenix Open a week ago, crept within two shots of Kite with birdies on Nos. 14 and 16. On No. 18, the crescent-shaped par-5 that borders Carmel Bay, he lost it all when his tee shot landed on a cart path and bounced over a fence and out of bounds. The ensuing double-bogey dropped him to 72/279 and into a tie for fourth with Danny Edwards.

Kite had a two-shot edge as he began his final round in a misty drizzle. But Caldwell had back-to-back birdies on the opening two holes, and when Kite bogeyed No. 1 by missing a 2½-foot putt, Caldwell took the lead.

Pumped up, Caldwell tried to cut the corner on the 388-yard dogleg par-4 third. His drive ("I pulled it out") caught a tree and rebounded across a ditch into heavy undergrowth at the base of a pine.

"When I saw ball," he said, "I was thinking, 'Take your double-bogey, smile and get the hell out of there.' The place that ball was, if I started getting greedy, I could have taken a whole bunch."

Caldwell took a one-stroke penalty for an unplayable lie and then wedged his ball back onto the fairway. Another chip and two putts and he had a 6. Meanwhile, Kite was holding out a birdie on No. 2 — a three-shot swing that put him back in front to stay.

When Kite birdied the eighth hole to go 15-under, he had a six-stroke lead and most of the 9,000 spectators slogging around in the mud headed for higher ground. Even Kite thought he had it all wrapped up.

"I got complacent, that's for sure," he said later, referring to his consecutive bogeys on Nos. 15, 16 and 17. "Instead of thinking about my golf shot, I was thinking about my name on that trophy. I made it look a whole lot tougher than I should have."

"To win here, in the Crosby, has special meanings for me. First, there are no better golf courses in the world than Pebble Beach and

Cypress Point and to win on a great golf course against a great field is something special. And then there is the Crosby family. They've always been very good to me. They let me play with my dad here a couple of years. I've played with Nathaniel and Harry as my partners — it's like winning a tournament with your good friends."

The victory was Kite's fifth in a career that started in 1972. The golfers all agreed that they had never played in wetter conditions.

"We play in heavier rain in the British Open, but the courses are sandy and drain well," said Kite. "I have never played where it was so wet under foot. Even with the lift, clean and place rule, it was hard to find a place to place the ball that wasn't a natural water."

Caldwell said the conditions were "unbearable, absolutely miserable, like a big bog. But who cares when you're having fun?"

It was Caldwell's third straight second-place finish. His check for \$28,600 ended his earnings to \$95,233 in the last three weeks. "I think I'll take the next two weeks off to count my blessings," he said.



John McEnroe

I needed to win.

## McEnroe Downs Lendl For Pro Indoor Crown

By Neil Amdur

New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — When Ivan Lendl's final forehand sailed long, John McEnroe threw up his arms, flung his racket in the air and let out a huge howl, as if he had just shot an evil spirit. And with a 4-6, 7-6, 6-4, 6-3 victory over Lendl in the final of the U.S. Pro Indoor tennis championships here Sunday, maybe he had.

After having lost 19 of 20 previous sets and seven consecutive matches to Lendl over the last two and a half years, McEnroe returned to his aggressively resilient roots, ended Lendl's 66-match indoor winning streak and successfully defended his men's singles title.

"It was an important win for me," said the top-seeded McEnroe after registering his 31st victory in his last 32 grand prize matches and collecting a \$54,000 first prize. "I'm not going to pretend that it was a run-of-the-mill-type thing. I needed to win."

Two weeks ago, Lendl had drubbed McEnroe, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2, in the final of the Masters, Sunday, heeding the advice of friends who had urged him to become more aggressive. McEnroe minimized the might of Lendl's serve and penetrating passing shots by repeatedly attacking the Czechoslovak's second serve and punching through first volleys.

Where Lendl had totally dominated the rhythm and pace of their rallies in the Masters, McEnroe controlled Sunday's last three sets, winning a fiercely fought second set tie breaker, 9-7, after Lendl had saved two set points serving at 2-5 and three more in the tie breaker.

"I played better as the match wore on," McEnroe said of the three-hour struggle. "Being aggressive — that's my game deep down."

and that's the way to play him, too. I just needed some people to tell me over and over and bang it into my head. I was stubborn to think I could play it from the backcourt and mix it up."

McEnroe rushed the net 106 times, a significantly high total, and the extent of his effectiveness was reflected in the number of points won with that tactic. In the first set, with Lendl saving three break points and breaking McEnroe in the fifth game, McEnroe won only 14 of 32 points at the net. But over the last three sets he won 48 of the 74 points at the net.

"I think his serve was better than mine, and that was the difference," said Lendl, admittedly discouraged after having squandered a 3-1 lead in the second set tie breaker.

The tie breaker stripped some of the confidence from Lendl, who had broken McEnroe's serve at 5-3, helped by two double-faults. One particular point in the tie breaker, at 3-1, underscored McEnroe's commitment and seemed to shift the momentum of the match.

Lendl served and appeared to have won the point with a bounce smash. But McEnroe, 10 feet behind the baseline, guessed correctly on the direction of the shot, raced cross-court and not only reached the ball but hit an aggressive forehand down the line. Lendl covered the shot with a forehand cross-court, and it appeared he now had won the point a second time.

But McEnroe, scrambling, anticipated the forehand, pushed a backhand winner down the line and then pumped his arms furiously, à la Jimmy Connors.

■ **Everett Bessinger, 6-3, 6-3**  
Chris Evert Lendl defeated Andrea Jaeger, 6-3, 6-3, Sunday to win a women's tournament, United Press International reported from Palm Beach Gardens, Florida.

## NHL Standings

WALEY CONFERENCE									
Patrick Division									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	PTS			
Philadelphia	13	17	7	2	152	152	34		
NY Islanders	18	18	1	0	168	168	37		
Washington	18	14	12	2	171	171	38		
NY Rangers	22	8	2	0	192	54	45		
New Jersey	21	12	12	5	155	155	43		
Pittsburgh	11	28	1	1	147	244	24		
Adams Division									
Boston	18	18	5	1	142	142	39		
Montreal	19	16	10	2	151	151	40		
Buffalo	25	18	11	2	172	172	43		
Quebec	25	12	8	2	223	172	48		
Hartford	13	26	4	1	174	269	29		
Campbell Conference									
Morris Division									
Chicago	25	14	7	2	191	191	55		
Minnesota	27	15	12	2	224	192	59		
St. Louis	17	28	11	1	193	216	45		
Quebec	14	29	10	1	197	231	41		
Detroit	13	29	12	1	148	227	37		
Smythe Division									
Edmonton	23	16	10	3	227	227	70		
Calgary	23	15	8	2	234	234	54		
Winnipeg	21	27	2	0	226	226	49		
Vancouver	17	26	11	1	195	216	45		
Los Angeles	17	28	8	2	244	244	44		
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## *Now, the Good News*

"Tomorrow we'll talk to another employed person who is doing very well as a golf pro in Palm Springs, California. This is Irving R. Levine in Scarsdale, New York."

## London Appearance Canceled by Paramount

Kurt Vonnegut says he reached his pinnacle in 1969 with his musical novel "Slaughterhouse-Five" and now he's not sure his work has direction any more. "American literary careers are very short," Vonnegut told the Observer newspaper. "I had low expectations after 'Slaughterhouse-Five' and I'm ready done much more than I am expected to do with my life."

**Mitchum today**

that point when Doty couldn't put up with me anymore." This time there isn't an ounce of irony.

And yet, a second later, the old hard-boiled snuff. "We got married in a tower, in a kitchen. When I met her I was on crutches. I was still a kid and had been riding freights with hoboes. I'd been on a chain gang in Georgia. I met Dorothy and told her I'd be back for her. We got married in the kitchen because that was the warmest room in the house. Place smelled of cabbage and a wasted preacher. He kept spitting in the sink."

What will he do next? "Nothing," says Mitchum. "Just, uh, sit."

You might say it's always been luck and the line of least resistance for Robert Mitchum. Jason Miller, who directed Mitchum in "That Championship Season" and wrote the script from his own Broadway play, is a very intense sort of fellow, Mitchum says.

"He would come over and say, 'Bob, now this is like the half, you've got to get them together, pump them up, okay?' A little while later he'd come over and say, 'Bob, it's now late in the third quarter. You've got to pull it all out.' He kept doing that, and I'd say, 'Well, I'm tired of him until the last day that I've never even seen a whole basketball game. Christ, who'd ever want to see a whole basketball game?'"

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